# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1880—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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NOTICE.

Reply to SALT RHEUM Sufferer.

That Scrofula Specific is not sold at drug stores and is seldom advertised. Better write "Strumatica," Box 26, Kalamazoo, Mich., for Circular. We have forgotten his name. We understand the Specific never fails.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Hinsdale, Thomlinson & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All settlements to be made with N. C. Hinsdale, who is authorized to settle all outstanding accounts.

N. C. HINSDALE,
JOHN THOMLINSON,
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# POLITICAL.

## Ben Butler's Convention Worries Through Its Work at Worcester,

## Nominating Two Thompsons, for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

## The Democratic Back to Be Resolutely Turned upon the Past.

## Butler Willing to Wait Until His New Friends Can Abide Him.

## Some of the Misstatements of Lyman Trumbull as to the State Debt of Illinois

## Set Aright by a Reference to the Figures of the Auditor's Office.

## A Piece of Shallow Demagogy Thereby Made Very Palpable.

## The Democratic Convention in the Fourteenth Illinois District.

## A Serious Split Resulting from the Party's Internal Dissensions.

## Gov. St. John Renominated by the Republicans of Kansas.

## The New Jersey Democratic State Ticket—Congressional Nominations.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 1.—The Democratic Convention to-day did not carry out the entire program which Gen. Butler, the acknowledged dictator, had so carefully arranged before the meeting of the delegates. This was due to the vacillation of Mr. Butler himself. When he came to the city this morning he saw that a full body of the delegates were opposed to the nomination of Mr. Gaston for Governor, and favorable to the Hon. C. P. Thompson. Accordingly the plans were changed, and it was decided not to attempt to force Mr. Gaston upon them with much earnestness. The duty of presenting his name was assigned to a prominent Butlerite, with the understanding that Butler should second it. But the name was received with such ill favor that the plan was modified, and Mr. Butler himself called upon the Convention to express its preference for any man by a fair and free ballot. First, however, a motion having been made to nominate by acclamation, he declined positively to be a candidate. The result of the ballot was the defeat of Gaston and the nomination of Thompson, who is best known outside the State as the man who defeated Ben for Congress in the Essex District four years ago. The nomination will be distasteful to the nominee, for he prefers to be outside of the active political contest. It is regarded as a bad move for Ben that he allowed the Convention to take this step, for Thompson is the pet of the party, and it may be hard to turn it against him next time should he run this year and wish to then. By a singular coincidence the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor is also named Thompson. Prof. Perry withdrew this morning, against the wishes of his friends.

The Convention was very uninteresting and quiet in its debates. Butler occupied a seat upon the platform during the entire proceedings. Waiting till the delegates had all assembled, he then entered the hall and marched the entire length of the main aisle. He was received with the expected ovation, which he acknowledged by bowing low from side to side. On the platform he was surrounded by the "old-liners," the bitter foes of past contests. It was very hard for some of them to do it in the presence of the whole Convention, but one by one they stepped up, shook hands with him, and surrendered. He seemed to enjoy it hugely, and smiled most affably and graciously on all. He finally took his seat near Judge Woodbury and Col. Walker, two of his most cordial haters. They looked very uncomfortable, but were obliged to suffer the contact.

Butler made two speeches during the afternoon,—the first when he declined to be a candidate, and the second while a committee was out, in which he compared the records of the Republican and Democratic parties, very much to the advantage of the latter. He carried the organization of the Campaign Committee for next year, having eleven out of the fifteen members at large.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 1.—The Democratic State Convention met in Mechanics' Hall to-day, and was called to order by Col. John H. French. He said he had been requested by the United Committee of Thirty to perform this duty. He requested the members of the State Central Committee to take seats upon the platform and all other delegates to be seated elsewhere. Col. French said he knew he would be allowed one moment to express his congratulations upon this assembly of the

UNITED DEMOCRACY OF MASSACHUSETTS

[applause], no longer representing a fragment of a party.

The Democracy of Massachusetts pledge renewed fealty to one another; "here and now they turn their backs on the past; henceforth all dissensions shall disappear, and hereafter we shall preserve an unbroken front. Let me congratulate you upon the Cincinnati Convention and the unapproachable character of the nominees. Allow me to speak for your counsel to-day, because of past forbearance, conciliation, and courtesy, and because of the future and its prospects of victory. Let me bespeak concord and peace. Gentlemen, let us proceed to business."

Maj. McCafferty, of Worcester, was then chosen Temporary Chairman.

At this point

GEN. BUTLER

entered the hall, and the Convention sprang to its feet, and cheer upon cheer was given, to which the General only bowed his acknowledgments from the platform.

Maj. McCafferty was conducted to the chair and received with applause. The bark of a dog joining in the greeting caused considerable laughter.

The Major said: "The bark of a dog may be a good omen. Geese cackled when Rome was saved. I thank you for the honor conferred, and congratulate the Democrats that in solid column they move on to victory; that now has come the day of redemption from the blunders of the Republican party, when they presented the name of a candidate with a soiled character for the place Washington occupied." In closing, Maj. McCafferty congratulated the Convention upon the selection of Gen. Hancock as a candidate for the Presidency.

The usual committees were then appointed.

Mr. Reed, of Charlestown, asked for a speech from Gen. Butler.

The Chairman merely replied:

"IN THE SWEET BY AND BY."

After some talk the subject was dropped, with evident great disappointment to the enthusiastic Convention.

The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended P. A. Collins, of Boston, for Chairman of the Convention. The name was received with enthusiasm, and Collins was unanimously chosen. He was conducted to the chair, and when the cheering stopped he made a speech lasting twenty minutes, which was vociferously applauded throughout.

EX-CONGRESSMAN TARBOX

offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the functions of the committees appointed respectively by the Mechanics' Hall and Faneuil Hall Conventions of last year now terminate, and a joint committee of thirty hitherto selected from such committees shall constitute the Democratic State Committee, to hold office until the 1st day of January, 1881, with power to fill vacancies if any shall occur.

A delegate protested against the adoption of the resolution.

Tarbox's resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority. The vote was doubted. It was carried a second time almost unanimously.

A State Central Committee was selected for 1881.

CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials reported 425 delegates present, representing 327 cities and towns, and that there were no contesting delegations.

Recess.

Upon reassembling the other permanent officers were appointed. The Vice-Presidents include Butler, Tarbox, Abbott, and Charles Francis Adams. The names of Butler and Tarbox were applauded.

A committee was selected to count the votes for candidate for Governor.

Ex-Gov. William Gaston was then presented as a candidate, and as a gentleman who had previously led the party to victory.

When Mr. Haggerty had concluded his eulogy of ex-Gov. Gaston, Allen, of Holyoke, spoke in opposition to his nomination.

Objections were raised to Allen continuing, and in the midst of confusion

ALLEN WAS CHOKED OFF.

Mr. Tarbox, of Lawrence, moved that the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor.

Mr. Allen insisted upon speaking upon the qualifications of the candidates, but was ruled out of order.

A motion to lay Tarbox's motion upon the table was lost, and it was voted to proceed to ballot.

Half a dozen addressed the Chair, but Gen. Collins ruled everything out of order except the ballot for Governor.

A motion was then made to reconsider the motion to proceed to ballot.

BUTLER TALKS.

The Chairman presented Gen. Butler as one of the best known gentlemen in the country. Gen. Butler said:

I rise to speak on the subject of reconsideration, the other alternative being the use of my name by acclamation. A fair and free ballot is the pledge of the Democracy to the country. Then there is another consideration. When I say a thing I mean it. I have declared that under no consideration would I be a subject for an elective office under the incoming Administration for reasons which I have deemed sufficient. This is my position before the country: First, I have come out from the Republican party. I have stated my reasons for it. If those reasons would have any weight with the public they should have been the result of careful thought and not a bid for office. Second, if I did stand as a candidate, men would talk about my changing ideas, and the result would be injurious to the united party. Let me fight one year in the ranks, or three, four, or five years if necessary.

One other reason I will state to you: For a year or two I have sought by the aid of the Democratic party to reform abuses in the State. A portion of the Democrats, for honest reasons, have opposed this use of the Democratic party, but I trust they have done so with no considerable amount of bitterness. I have learned that it is impossible to accomplish the work without a united Democracy, until the party, moved by the principles of Jefferson and Hancock, presents a solid front to the opposition. There were some feelings in those contests. They have passed away from my mind, and I hope that they will pass away from others. I will never do anything which can bring them up again. You have many good men. Select one to go with the name of Hancock. I shall not be your candidate.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The question then recurred on the motion to reconsider the motion to ballot for a candidate for Governor.

Mr. Burke, of Boston, claimed there should be a full and free discussion, and presented as a candidate Charles P. Thompson, of Gloucester.

After a discussion which took place amid repeated calls for the question, the Convention refused to reconsider the motion to go into ballot for a candidate for Governor.

The voting began, and, pending the count of ballots, Col. Isaac Hull Wright, of Boston, moved that Gen. Butler be invited to address the Convention, a speech having been expected from him, he having only thus far spoken upon a question of business.

The point was raised that the motion was not in order, which was sustained by the Chair, who, however, stated it was competent for the Convention to suspend all rules and extend this invitation if it chose.

There were cries of "Mr. Chairman" all over the house, and Mr. Collins was forced to pound with his gavel and demand order with great emphasis. By a clever move he asked all who were in favor of suspending the rules and hearing Gen. Butler to so vote. The ayes were nearly unanimous, and the cheers prolonged.

Gen. Butler then made a speech, presenting the superior advantages to the country of a Democratic over a Republican Administration.

THE BALLOT

for candidate for Governor was announced:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of votes | 1,026 |
| Necessary for a choice | 514 |
| O. A. B. Shepard, Boston | 26 |
| B. F. Butler | 6 |
| D. P. Sullivan, Boston | 4 |
| A. C. Woodworth, Chicopee | 1 |
| William R. Plunkett, Pittsfield | 1 |
| Josiah G. Abbott | 1 |
| Jonas French, Gloucester | 1 |
| William Gaston, Boston | 448 |
| Charles P. Thompson, Gloucester | 536 |

Thompson having received a majority of the votes, his nomination was made unanimous.

REST OF THE STATE TICKET.

The State ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, Alpha E. Thompson, of Woburn; Secretary of State, Michael F. Donohue, of Somerville; Treasurer, Francis J. Parker, of Newton; Auditor, Charles R. Field, of Greenfield; Attorney-General, P. A. Collins, of Boston; Presidential Electors at Large, Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, and Jonas H. French, of Gloucester.

THE PLATFORM.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted. Only the first relates to the National contest; the remainder to State affairs. The first resolution is as follows:

*First*—We, the delegates of the united Democracy of Massachusetts, now met in State Convention at Worcester, heartily indorse the declaration of principles and policy adopted by the Democratic National Council at Cincinnati in June last as the correct statement of Democratic faith and doctrine as applied to the present condition of our public affairs; and we also indorse with complete satisfaction the distinguished candidates then and there nominated for the highest offices in the Republic. We maintain that the Republican party, so called, is sectional, and not National; that its persistent fanning of the embers of sectional strife weakens the sentiment of Union and retards the prosperity of the country; that the people are longing for one country in reality as well as in name, no longer separated into North and South; and we condemn the utter abandonment in the present canvass on the part of the Republican Presidential nominee and his party of the sentiment and words of the former—namely: "The man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support." We believe that the election of the eminent and patriotic men, the candidates of our party, by the support of the people of all parts of the country would be an end of sectional contention and complete reconcilement of our countrymen to the Union of our common ancestry.

The Convention gave three cheers for "Thompson and Thompson," and adjourned.

THE GREENBACKERS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—The Sixth District Greenbackers nominated E. Moody Boynton for Congress to-day. Boynton is the man who contested the district with Dr. Loring two years ago, and the nomination fairly belonged to him, although a strong effort was made for Gen. Horace Binney Sargent, the prime apostle of Greenbackism in this State.

### ILLINOIS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—In the opening speech of his campaign at Belleville Monday, Lymann Trumbull, Democratic nominee for Governor, used these words:

The Republican party has been in power in Illinois for twenty years. In the meantime State expenses have increased enormously, and taxes—State and local—have become so excessive in some localities as to consume not only the income on property and thereby destroy its marketable value, but in some cases they have amounted to confiscation of the property itself. The last Auditor's report shows that the amount of State, county, city, town, district, and other local taxes charged on the tax-books of 1877 was $32,245,342.91, or nearly $10 for every man, woman, and child in the State.

This embraces nearly all that Mr. Trumbull said about State affairs. In these remarks, he either intended to deliberately deceive his hearers by conveying the impression that the State taxes amounted to nearly $10 per capita, or he attempted to hold the Republican party responsible for the State, county, city, town, district, and other local taxes levied throughout Illinois. Whichever form of the dilema he accepts will prove equally discreditable, both to his honesty and intelligence. The Republican State Administration has no control whatever over local taxes, and it is manifestly unfair to charge it with responsibility therefor.

MR. TRUMBULL'S FIGURES

were taken from the last Auditor's report, which a few lines below showed that the total amount of State tax charged that year was $4,185,661. Instead of amounting to nearly $10 per capita for every man, woman, and child in the State, as indirectly intimated by Mr. Trumbull, the State taxes collected during the past few years to maintain the State Government, to defray all the expenses of the State charitable institutions, and to pay off the State debt, have been about 50 cents per capita. But as Mr. Trumbull has attempted to hold the Republican party responsible for all the local indebtedness of the various counties and municipalities throughout the State, let us see what the record shows upon this point. According to a statement compiled and published by the Auditor, the total amount of local indebtedness of all kinds owed by the various counties of Illinois on July 1, 1888, was $51,940,000 in round numbers. Of this amount, $39,826,648 was owed by the counties which returned a Democratic majority at the last Presidential election, and which were

UNDER DEMOCRATIC CONTROL,

while the Republican counties of the State owed but $12,113,932 dollars. The contrast is indeed remarkable, and does not furnish a very strong argument in favor of a change from Republican to Democratic management.

The statements made in Mr. Trumbull's speech relative to State taxation were so remarkably incorrect as to attract general attention here, where the facts are known, the extent of which is shown in this dispatch.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent to-day obtained the following figures from the books of the Auditor's office, and they are therefore official:

When the Republican party came into power in this State on Dec. 1, 1860, the State debt amounted to $10,277,161. During the War $2,000,000 of war bonds were added to the State debt. The following shows how this debt has since been increased under Republican administration:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount State debt Dec 1, 1864 | $11,246,210 |
| *Amount State debt Oct. 1, 1876 | 1,478,600 |
| Amount State debt March 22, 1879 | 708,656 |
| Amount State debt Sept. 1, 1880, less than | 265,000 |

ALL OF THIS OUTSTANDING DEBT

will be paid off Jan. 1 next, when the bonds become due, provided the holders present their bonds for payment. The money is on hand to pay, and interest on the bonds will cease on Jan. 1, whether the bonds are presented for payment or not.

Following is a statement of the State tax collected during the years named, which also shows how State taxes have been increased (?) under Republican administration:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1870 | $2,911,895 |
| 1871 | 3,536,005 |
| 1872 | 3,513,746 |
| 1873 | 3,760,283 |
| 1874 | 2,578,422 |
| 1875 | 2,861,374 |
| 1876 | 2,755,978 |
| 1877 | 2,901,773 |
| 1878 | 2,957,378 |

The taxes for 1879 have not yet been fully settled, but will be about and not more than $2,000,000.

A PORTION OF THE STATE REVENUE

is derived from what is known as the Illinois Central Railroad Fund. This is made up by the payment of 7 per cent by that Company upon its gross receipts in lieu of other taxes. The semi-annual payments into this fund for the last two years aggregate as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Oct. 31, 1878 | $169,202 |
| April 30, 1879 | 149,635 |
| Oct. 31, 1879 | 175,841 |
| April 30, 1880 | 165,787 |
| Total | $660,467 |

During the last Democratic Administration, from 1855 to 1860, the State tax was 67 cents on each $100 of taxable property. During Gov. Yates' Administration, although the largely increased expenses growing out of the War were included, the rate was reduced to 49½ cents on each $100. Then came the era of prosperity, and the State was in a financial condition justifying increased expenditures. Three millions and a half were appropriated for the new State-House, and appropriations were made for new charitable and penal institutions.

THE RESULT WAS

that during Gov. Palmer's and Gov. Oglesby's Administrations the rate was increased, but during Gov. Beveridge's it was reduced to 29½ cents on the $100, and during Gov. Cullom's Administration this low rate has been maintained, notwithstanding the very large appropriations made for the building of several new State institutions, the rate for the last two years being 27 cents on the $100.

The statement made by Mr. Trumbull that the State tax amounted to $30,245,342 in 1877 includes all the State, county, city, township, and all other taxes, including railroad bonds and all. Of that amount only $4,185,661 and the amount collected is shown in the foregoing table.

Instead of $10 per capita, as stated by Mr. Trumbull, the State taxes collected have amounted to about 50 cents per capita,—a very striking difference,—which has been collected to defray the expenses of all the charitable institutions of the State, the expenses of the State Government, and the payment of the State debt.

DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

the State has expended $3,500,000 upon the State-House, has constructed a number of new and large State institutions, has made extensive improvements upon and additions to the existing institutions, and has assumed the care and maintenance of thousands of helpless unfortunates, besides adding largely to its educational facilities. Yet, while this vast work of charity has been accomplished, the State debt has been extinguished, and the rate of State taxation has been steadily decreased. Mr. Trumbull indirectly sought to convey the impression that the State institutions are extravagantly managed. His insinuation is sufficiently answered by the fact that during Gov. Cullom's Administration the average number of inmates in the ten institutions under the control of the State Board of Public Charities has increased from 2,018, in the quarter ending Jan. 1, 1876, to 3,162 in the quarter ending April 1, 1880, and that at the same time the per capita expense of supporting these institutions, including salaries and other ordinary expenses, and of maintaining this large number of inmates, has been steadily decreased from $65.71 for the quarter ending Jan. 1, 1876, to $47.22 for the quarter ending July 1, 1880. The manner in which the financial affairs of the State have been conducted under Republican Administrations is something of which every citizen, and especially every Republican, has reason to be proud, and it is the result of these Republican Administrations that Illinois now occupies the front rank among States in respect to indebtedness and low rate of State taxation.

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 1.—The Democratic Convention for the Fourteenth Legislative District, composed of the Counties of Kane and Du Page, met in the school-house at Turner Junction to-day. S. L. Bignall, of St. Charles, was made Permanent Chairman, and S. W. Smith, of Naperville, and W. Roche, of St. Charles, Secretaries.

The attendance was good, and all the towns except four were represented.

The contest over the Compton delegation consumed an hour's time, the ballot seating the Herrington delegates resulting 50 to 14.

A resolution was then passed pledging the united support of the Convention to the nominees.

At this point fifteen bolters withdrew.

A ballot for a candidate for a Representative to the Legislature resulted 48 for James Herrington, 3 for Mark Dunham, 3 for Ed S. Joslyn. Mr. Herrington was declared the unanimous nominee.

Judge Hiram H. Cody, of Du Page, was put in nomination for State Senator.

The Chair asked that the bolters be induced to return, but no action was taken.

It was voted to appoint a Central Committee, and the Chair will comply in a few days.

The Convention then adjourned.

The Hon. James Herrington, the nominee, has served four years in the Legislature, and will make an active canvass.

The bolters assembled in the Junction House, and were called to order by Luther Bartlett, of Du Page, who was made Chairman. J. E. Howe, of Elgin, acted as Secretary.

The Hon. H. H. Cody was nominated for State Senator, and Col. Ed S. Joslyn, of Elgin, was nominated for State Representative.

The Chair appointed Green Garfield, of Kane, Frank Kramer, of Elgin, T. C. Ryan, of Du Page, as a Central Senatorial Committee for the ensuing two years.

The Convention then adjourned.

This split in the Democratic party of the Fourteenth District will be serious, and no doubt result in the election of three Republican State Representatives.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SANDWICH, Ill., Sept. 1.—The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District hold their Convention at Elgin to-morrow. Until lately Sherwin has had but little opposition for a renomination. Winnebago, of course, could not be expected to support a Kane County man, and last Saturday instructed their eleven delegates for J. C. Garver, an able lawyer and State's Attorney of that county. Yesterday's TRIBUNE related that the De Kalb County Convention at Sycamore appointed nine delegates, with A. Beveridge, Jr., as Chairman, but gave no instructions. Afterwards the delegation met and unanimously agreed to present the name of Gen. Daniel Dustin for Congress.

Boone and McHenry Counties both hold their Conventions to-day. It is thought that Boone will declare for some man from their own county. Sherwin's friends claim that McHenry will instruct her nine delegates for him, but that would leave him still lacking two votes of a nomination. Affairs thus are sure to be very much mixed, and at present Sherwin's chances of a renomination do not seem to be very promising. As De Kalb County is a large county, and has never had the Congressman, Dustin's chances are considered very good. Especially as De Kalb has always helped Winnebago, it is thought that it is now Winnebago's turn to help De Kalb, certainly when such an able man as Gen. Daniel Dustin is presented.

A GREENBACK FIZZLE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—The Greenback rally at the Court-House to-night was hardly a success, although it had been well advertised. Not more than seventy-five persons were present on a liberal estimate. Speeches were made by the Hon. Jesse Harper, of Danville, and Henry M. Miller, candidate for Congress. Mr. Harper spoke of his recent canvass in Alabama with Gen. Weaver, and stated that there was no question about the bulldozing and intimidation practiced there.

THE THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB

held a largely-attended meeting to-night and organized a marching club. Stirring speeches were made by Capt. S. P. Mooney and Capt. A. M. Adair, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

COLORED REPUBLICANS.

The colored coal-miners will meet to-morrow night to organize a coal-miners' Garfield and Arthur club.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 1.—At the Democratic Congressional Convention for the Seventh District, which met here this afternoon, Daniel Evans, of La Salle, was made the nominee. Evans was a War Consul, a sort of traveling detective, under Lincoln, and spent a year or two watching the movements of Slidell, Mason, and other Rebel emissaries in foreign countries. He is an outspoken State-rights Democrat, and will be snowed under by about 2,000 votes. Col. M. W. Shurts, of Joliet, was nominated for member of the State Board of Equalization.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 1.—A grand all-day Republican basket picnic and mass-meeting was held in Wheatland Township at which Gov. Oglesby, E. P. Vail, and the Hon. J. G. Cannon were the speakers. There were about 300 people in attendance, and much enthusiasm was awakened. It was Gov. Oglesby's first political speech of the campaign, and was full of vim and fire, and one of the best efforts of his life. He spoke for one hour.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Sept. 1.—The Democratic barbecue to-day was a large gathering. Probably 10,000 were present. That number is claimed. Some hundred animals were consumed by the crowd. Speeches were made by Trumbull, Black, and others. The fireworks and illumination were very good in the evening.

### KANSAS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 1.—St. John was renominated for Governor to-night by the Republican State Convention by a majority of 55 over all other candidates, his total vote being 220. The result was received with prolonged cheering and a salute of fifty guns from the State-House square. The opposition vote was divided among a dozen candidates, the largest being 39 for Col. Carpenter.

The Democrats to-night express the intention of withdrawing their nominee, E. G. Ross, and substituting ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, of Lawrence, provided the Greenbackers will indorse him, in order that there may be but one opposition candidate. This program has been fully decided upon by the Democratic Central Committee, but it is safe to say that St. John will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 1.—A special to the *Republican* says the State Convention met here this morning and organized temporarily by the election of E. H. Morill as Chairman by a vote of 194 to 100 for W. P. Campbell. After the appointment of the usual business committees, the Convention adjourned till 2 p. m.

E. H. Morill, Chairman, represents the St. John element, and that gentleman will, no doubt, be nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

The Convention met again at 2 p. m., but the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, adjourned to 4:30.

The Convention reconvened at 4:30, and, the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, an hour and a half was spent in speech-making, singing, etc., when adjournment was had till 7:20. At that time the Convention met and the Credential Committee reported.

The ballot for Governor was then taken, with the following result: St. John, 220; Carpenter, 39; Henry, 40; scattering, 44.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted:

The Republicans of Kansas, in Convention assembled, heartily indorse the declaration of principles embodied in the National Republican platform, and pledge their united and zealous support to the nominees of the Chicago Convention, James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur. We point with satisfaction to the rapid and substantial growth of Kansas under an unbroken Republican Administration, extending through two decades. We congratulate the people of the State that general education has gone hand in hand with National development. We take especial pride in the fact that the revenues of the State have been honestly collected and wisely and securely invested. We affirm that the United States is a Nation, and that it is alike the right and duty of the General Government to secure to all of its citizens full and complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of their civil and political rights, a free ballot, uninfluenced by force or intimidation, and a fair count of such ballots, as necessary for the preservation of free institutions. The Republic cannot endure if shotguns or tissue ballots, intimidation or false counting, control the choice of officers and the policy of legislation or administration. The change most needed in this country is one which will abolish the monstrous system by which a vast section of the country has been made and is kept solid for the Democratic party.

2. We congratulate the people upon the fact that the resumption of specie-payments has brought in its train general prosperity and universal confidence, and that our currency, coin, and paper has a fixed value and is convertible, secure, and equivalent.

3. We declare that, inasmuch as the Republican party of this State is justly held responsible for the officers whom it or its representatives elect, and inasmuch as experience has shown the grave evils resulting from purely personal canvasses, it is the duty of the Republican members of the Legislature in the election of various officers within their choice to act in concert and in accordance with the determination of a fairly expressed majority of the Republican members in caucus or convention assembled.

### MICHIGAN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 1.—Orlando W. Powers, a young lawyer of this city, was today nominated by the Democrats of this district for Congress. Henry Chamberlain, of Berrien, has already been nominated by the Greenbackers, and the reëlection of the Hon. J. C. Burrows is a matter of absolute certainty. The nomination of Powers, who is only 29 years of age, is not relished by the older men in his own party here.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 1.—The Democratic and Greenback Conventions met here to-day and agreed upon a union county ticket. Acting separately, neither party had any hope of electing a single candidate, but a combination gives them some chance to win. They were in too much of a hurry, and some of their candidates are weak, but they adjourn with brightening prospects. But the Republicans have as strong a ticket, and do not fear them. The candidates are: Judge of Probate, J. M. Cross; Sheriff, F. E. Murray; Clerk, R. Lillie; Register, J. Baar; Treasurer, J. Kanters; Prosecuting Attorney, V. W. Seely; Surveyor, D. O. Watson; Representatives, W. C. Harper and G. E. Hubbard.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—The Democrats of the Third Congressional District nominated to-day James W. Sheldon, of Albion, as their candidate.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GRAND RAPIDS, Sept. 1.—The Democrats and the Greenbackers held their County Nomination Conventions here to-day. In both Conventions quite large factions—in the Democratic a large majority—are in favor of coalition, and Conference Committees were actually appointed, but the Greenbackers squelched the further progress of the scheme when their Committee reported. Both then made independent tickets, save for the office of County Treasurer, on which they combined. They had so far committed themselves, however, as to disgust many of their partisans, and thus have added not a little to the enthusiasm for and strength of the Republican ticket. The Greenback party here, stronger than it is anywhere else in the United States, proportionately, will fade out now and disappear after the next election, for it has no show for electing anybody, and hasn't the comfort and hope of a Solid South to induce it to continue an officeless existence. The action to day makes the election of George W. Webber, the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, doubly certain, and in that respect pleases the Republicans.

### INDIANA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 1.—The Democracy of Tippecanoe are earnestly engaged in getting up an immense ratification meeting, to be held here on the 8th of September. In order to draw a crowd and have a big time, B. Gratz Brown and Senator Voorhees are posted to be on hand and recite their little pieces. The Democracy hold their powwow in the afternoon, to afford the country folks a chance to come in and hear the "second Daniel." On the same evening the Hon. John M. Butler, of Indianapolis, will speak from the Republican stand. The campaign is on, but the Republicans on Tippecanoe are in no way fearful of the result.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 1.—The Democracy of this county showed their hands again yesterday by having a general row and riot at St. Louis Crossing, a small town in the south part of the county. A political meeting and pole-raising was advertised for, and to celebrate the occasion a small crowd assembled. It turned out, however, that a saloon hard by was more attractive than speeches and hard work. Before the hickory was in position several men were chuck full and ready for a fight. In a short time some imaginary insult was given, and at it two men went. The crowd divided immediately, a riot being the result. Clubs and rocks, as well as nature's weapons, were used, several cracked heads and more than a dozen black eyes being the penalty. One young man, James Braden, was seriously stabbed in the breast. The speakers left in disgust, leaving the hoodlums to take care of themselves.

### NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 1.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day with Leon Abbott as Temporary Chairman. In his address Mr. Abbott said the Democratic party occupied an aggressive position, it not being placed under the necessity of defending its candidates against a party that, from the start, is on the defensive in regard to its candidates. The importance of the canvass in the State was dwelt on. The customary committees were appointed. Recess.

On reassembling Leon Abbott was made Permanent Chairman.

The resolutions adopted referred for the most part to State matters. Those relating to National affairs are as follows:

*Resolved*, That the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati meets our hearty approval.

*Resolved*, That we cordially indorse and ratify the nominations for President and Vice-President made by said Convention.

On the fourth ballot George C. Ludlow was nominated for Governor.

The Electors-at-Large are Gottfried Kruger and John H. Dialogue.

Adjourned.

### NEBRASKA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 1.—The Nebraska Republican Convention assembled at Lincoln at 3 p. m. and organized by electing Charles A. Holmes Temporary Chairman and Messrs. Cady and Gibson Secretaries, which organization was afterward made permanent. All the delegations were admitted on report of the Committee on Credentials. Mr. Holmes made an eloquent speech laudatory of Garfield's life and public services and the record of the Republican party. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and the Convention took a recess until this evening.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 1.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. The Hon. C. A. Holmes was made President of the Convention. E. K. Valentine was renominated for Congress by acclamation. The State officers, excepting Land Commissioner and Superintendent of Public Instruction, were renominated.

### NEW JERSEY PROHIBITIONISTS.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 1.—The Prohibition Reform party met in Convention to-day, with seven counties represented by about twenty delegates. H. B. Davison presided. The resolutions adopted pledge support to Neal Dow for President and demand the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic.

S. B. Ransom was nominated for Governor and Rudolph S. Bingham and T. Edgar Hunt were chosen Electors-at-Large.

### CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—On account of doubt arising respecting the eligibility of Claus Spreckels to be a Presidential Elector because of his having received a decoration of honor from the King of the Sandwich Islands, Spreckels has withdrawn from the candidacy. The vacancy has not been filled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 1.—The Workingmen of the Second District have nominated J. R. Glascock, of Oakland, for Congress.

### MAINE.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Sept. 1.—A Mass Temperance Convention met here today, ex-Gov. Morrill presided. He severely criticized the temperance political movement of Joshua Nye and his followers. Several other addresses were made, all the speakers opposing the temperance movement as a separate political organization.

### MISSOURI.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 1.—Judge A. H. Buckner, present member of Congress from this district, was to-day renominated for that position by the Democrats in convention here.

### MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—Andrew G. Chapman, of Charles County, was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Fifth District.

### NEW YORK.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Cyrus D. Prescott was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Oneida district.

### ALABAMA.

UNION SPRINGS, Ala., Sept. 1.—The Republicans of the Third District nominated A. A. Matson for Congress.

### GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1.—The Republicans of the First District nominated J. S. Collins for Congress.

## FIRE RECORD.

### AUGUST FIRES.

The following is the showing for August, 1880: Total number of alarms, 51; second alarms, 3; stills, 50. The causes for the same are as follows: False, 13; children with matches, 12; unknown, 8; communicated, 11; explosions of kerosene lamps, 5; supposed incendiarism, 5; sparks from chimneys, 5; cigar stumps, 5; defective chimneys, 3; rekindling, 2; disconnected stovepipe, 2; grease falling on embers, 2; explosion of gasoline stove, 2; spark from boiler furnace, 3; spark from smokestack, 2; and 1 each, carelessness while smoking, defectively-constructed range, spark from picker, reflection, explosion of kerosene-oil stove, soot falling from flue, ignition of phosphorus, lightning, coals falling from stove, defective flue, ignition of show-window from gas-jet, overheated stove, defective smokestack, unprotected flue, ignition of mosquito-bar from gas-jet, chimney fire, ignition of escaping gas, explosion of gasoline-lamp, spontaneous combustion, stepping on match, boys playing firemen, rag-bag near stove, boys smoking, top of bake-oven falling in, mischievous boys, upsetting kerosene-lamp, ignition of towels hanging near stove, leaking gasoline-stove, ignition of a pan of meat, stovepipe falling down, boiling over of a pot of oil. Of the buildings, four were stone, seventeen brick, and fifty-six frame, and were occupied as follows: Dwellings, 28; sheds, 3; barns, 15; restaurants, 4; hotels, 4; tenements, 3; planing-mill, 3; strawpile, 2; grocery, 2; pile of shavings, 2; smokehouse, 2; sewing-machine furniture manufactory, 2; pawnshop, 2; saloon, 2; and one each furniture store, furniture factory, rag warehouse, shoe-shop, mattress manufactory, tugboat, notions, cabinet shop, mill supplies, heavy machinery, whip manufactory, upholstery, liquor store, feather-duster manufactory, dry goods, general tannery, barbershop, bawdy house, tool house, load of hay, billiard hall, bakery, tailor shop, packing-house, and second-hand furniture store.

Total insurance involved, $444,350; total loss, $34,440.34; total loss to insurance as far as settled and partially agreed upon, $20,334.34.

### AT HASTINGS, MINN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1.—A Hastings special says: "This city was visited by another destructive fire this morning. About 4 o'clock Mr. N. Albright, proprietor of the saloon on the corner of Second and Vermilion streets, awoke and discovered his premises to be on fire. He immediately gave the alarm, and in a few moments the Fire Department and hundreds of citizens were upon the streets. The building was so old and dry that it was consumed like shavings, and the flames instantly spread to several other frame buildings adjacent. They were devoured in rapid succession,—Meyers' barber-shop, Arbuster's confectionery-store, Pfleger Bros.' butcher's shop, Oleson's shoe-shop, Constance's bakery-shop, and McKenna's saloon. All of these were small buildings, and belonged to the heirs of J. M. Hayes, residents of the East. Competent judges estimate the buildings as worth $2,600. Scott's tailor-shop and Dorm's saloon also succumbed to the flames. Dorm's saloon building and stock was owned by Mr. Peter Meis, and was valued at $1,800. The aggregate loss amounts to more than $5,000, with only about $1,300 insurance. Fully two-fifths of the block was burned over. It is now believed by the authorities here, and citizens as well, that one or more incendiaries are plying their vocation vigorously in our city. This is the third disastrous fire that has occurred within a month. There is talk of organizing a Vigilance Committee for the purpose of securing and punishing the villain or villains, and at any rate special measures will be taken to ferret out the perpetrators."

### AT ORCHARD, IA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 1.—A store belonging to Seth Lewis, in Orchard, Mitchell County, burned this morning with its entire contents. Loss $5,000, on which there was $3,400 insurance. Thought to have been incendiary.

### AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The chinaware factory of David Robitsell burned. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $23,000.

## THE TEXAS BORDER.

### Detailed Account of the Recent Murder of Escaping Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The State Department has received from Vice-Consul Jenne, at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, a detailed account of the circumstances attending the general jail delivery of prisoners at Laredo, Tex., and their attempt to escape into Mexico. At noon on the 11th of August seventeen convicts escaped and plunged into the Rio Grande to swim to the Mexican shore. The Vice-Consul was crossing the river on a ferry-boat. He says in an instant the guards, citizens, and all who happened to be in the vicinity started in pursuit, everybody who could run seeming to be already armed with carbine or revolver. At the bank of the river the pursuers halted and fired upon the swimming fugitives. Meanwhile a party of police and citizens on the Mexican side began firing at the crowd on the American side, with the evident intention of aiding the fugitives. The Texans, however, maintained their fusilade until all the prisoners had disappeared or were recaptured, firing altogether about two hundred shots. Twenty or more shots were returned from the Mexican bank. Of the seventeen prisoners eight were killed or drowned, six recaptured, and the remainder are missing.

The Vice-Consul says he understands an effort is to be made to criminally prosecute all citizens who fired at the escaping prisoners. None of the latter, as far as known, were killed by the officers, but all were virtually murdered by persons who had no official authority. The statement that two convicts were rescued by the Mexicans is denied by them.

## EQUALIZATION.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—The State Board of Equalization to-day received a communication from the Auditor saying that the Receiver of the Peoria & Springfield Railroad had failed to make his report for the current year, and stating that the Auditor would furnish a substitute gleaned from the best information attainable. This was referred to the Committee on Railroads, and the Board adjourned.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents

## PRESIDENTIAL.

### The Two Democratic Factions in New York Publicly Make Up,

### Uniting, Harmonizing, and Consolidating in a Conference Yesterday.

### But One Democracy in That State, for the Present at Least.

### Chairman Barnum Makes a Hasty Visit to Indianapolis,

### For the Purpose of Having a Confidential Chat with Mr. English;

### After Which He Slips Over to Ohio to Look After the Boys.

### Much Enthusiasm Prevailing Among the Republicans in Illinois,

### And Fresh Converts from Democratic Ranks Being Daily Received.

### AT LAST.

#### THE BREACH REPORTED HEALED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The Irving-Hall and Tammany-Hall Democracy went through with the formality of "uniting, harmonizing, and consolidating" the Democracy of the State of New York by a conference of two committees, one from each body, this afternoon. The differences between the two factions have been amicably adjusted, and a so-called reconciliation has been effected. Mr. H. D. Purroy, of the Tammany faction, has shaken hands with Mr. Hubert Thompson of the Irving Hall faction, and the dead past is to be forgotten. Henceforth there is to be but one Democracy in the State. This is on the supposition that the chiefs of the two factions can control the actions of their subordinates. No coalition can be perfected which is not based upon a division of the spoils. While Boss Kelly and his friends have more to surrender than they have to gain by a fusion, a thorough amalgamation is impossible. When nominations come to be made for Congress and for the Assembly the self-interests of both parties will be aroused again, and it is believed the newly-cemented bonds of union will be broken when the question of who shall be Mayor of the city comes up.

**THERE WILL BE FRESH CAUSE**

for apprehension; National issues will be lost sight of in the effort to gobble lucrative local offices. New York City is largely Democratic, and returns a sure reward to the party in power. Mr. Kelly now has charge of the patronage of the city, and those who know him best say he will not let go. The conference of the Westminster Hotel this afternoon is not regarded as very formidable by Republicans, and no faith is placed in the alliance. The Committee of the regular Democratic organization consists of John McKeon, Emanuel B. Hart, Hubert O. Thompson, T. Shea, Peter Bowe, William A. Butler, K. Michael Norton, William P. Mitchell, Thomas Costigan, Maurice J. Power, and Col. James J. Mooney. The members of the Tammany Committee are John Kelly, Col. William R. Roberts, Henry D. Purroy, Samuel Conover, Edward D. Gale, Gen. Frank B. Spinola, Randolph B. Martine, William Van Wyck, Henry Woltman, Peter Gillespie, and John W. Browning.

#### A MONSTER MASS-MEETING PROJECTED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A committee of the Central Republican Campaign Club of this city is making arrangements for a monster mass-meeting of bankers and merchants, to be held some time before the close of the present month. Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, is expected to be present.

#### A PENNSYLVANIAN'S VIEWS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 1.—The Hon. C. S. Magee, who figured so conspicuously at the Chicago Convention, and who is one of the shrewdest and best posted politicians in the country, arrived home to-day from New York State. Being asked to give his opinion of the political outlook there, he said: "It never looked better for the success of Republican principles. I have been all over the State this summer, and everywhere I hear but one expression of opinion, and that is that Garfield and Arthur will carry the State. The Republican standard-bearers will go to Harlem River with 80,000 majority, enough to overcome the enormous Democratic frauds that are practiced at every election in New York and Brooklyn, and the Republican Electoral ticket will be chosen by a good majority." Being asked whether the Kelly-Tilden reconciliation would weaken the Republican cause, Mr. Magee replied in substance as follows: "I do not believe, nor does anybody in New York, that there has been any such reconcilation. The old fight is being waged just as bitterly as it was last fall when Cornell was elected. It has disgusted many prominent Democrats, and they are joining the ranks of the Republicans. Every day one or more of the prominent Democrats in some of the strong districts hands in his adherence to the Republican party, and the Democracy generally are fearfully demoralized. They have no heart in the fight. Why, in every little village in New York State there is a Garfield and Arthur Club, and in every club are persons who were former Democrats. It is a regular whirlwind of enthusiasm for Garfield and Arthur all over the State, and it can assuredly be set down in the Republican column."

### INDIANA.

#### BARNUM'S VISIT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, arrived in this city to-day and quartered himself at the Bates House. He refused to be interviewed, but it was learned indirectly that he intended remaining in Ohio and Indiana for the next thirty days, or until after the October election. It is said, apparently on good authority, that Barnum has not a doubt about Indiana, as he has regarded it as merely a matter of organization, effort, and money. English has the money, and his methods are "in perfect accord with Barnum's policy to have every vote canvassed, the local organizations for holding and polling their vote thoroughly perfected, supply them with documents, and devote the last thirty days of the contest to the boldest aggressive operations."

**BARNUM'S THEORY ABOUT INDIANA**

is that it is naturally a Democratic State, and that the Democrats need only summon their own strength on the homestretch to carry it by a decided majority. This is the theory of the visiting statesman, but it is added that both Barnum and English begin to fear the influence of Hendricks' masterly inactivity and indifference, and that the primary object of the former's visit is to ascertain how many are sulking in their tents with Thomas. It is no secret in Indianapolis that the ex-Governor would prefer to have Indiana carried by the Republicans, and his conduct recently has impressed this belief upon the Democratic managers. Hence Barnum's arrival and intended stay. He left for Ohio this evening, to return Saturday.

#### AT GARRETT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GARRETT, Ind., Sept. 1.—Gen. Ben Harrison addressed in his usual masterly manner this evening an audience of 6,000 people in the little town of 1,300. Citizens poured in all the evening by trains and private conveyances, and after a torchlight procession had been indulged in by some 500 Garfield and Arthur Guards, proceeded to a neighboring grove, where a stand had been erected and handsomely decorated. But two days' notice of this meeting was given, and we had easily three times the crowd gathered here to hear the Democratic candidate for Congress last week after a full week's advertising.

#### HENDERSON AT VALPARAISO.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 1.—Col. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, addressed the Republican Club of this place to-day. The Academy of Music was filled to overflowing to hear him. Among his audience were over 200 students from the Northern Indiana Normal School, who marched down in a body, and who will cast their first vote for Garfield and Arthur. Col. Henderson held his hearers spell-bound by his eloquence for more than two hours. His telling hits against the Democratic party set his hearers wild. Porter County is ablaze with excitement. You may set the county down as good for 500 majority for the Republican ticket.

### ILLINOIS.

#### ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERINGS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 1.—Republican sentiment in the Thirteenth Congressional District was never so thoroughly aroused as at present, especially in McLean County, and the party is confident that success will crown their efforts to redeem the district by electing the Hon. D. C. Smith over Stevenson. The district has been carried by the Democracy only through dissensions in the Republican party, all of which now seem to be healed. THE TRIBUNE has reported the gigantic meeting at Belleflower on the 13th ult., which was the most imposing affair ever known in McLean County. It is to be followed by another in Dry Grove, east of Bloomington, on the 16th, gotten up by the Republicans of Dry Grove, Dale, Danvers, Allen, and White Oak Townships, and bids fair to rival that of Belleflower. The same gentlemen who got up the rally at Belleflower are at work preparing for another at Farmer City, De Witt County, which will occur late this month. Col. Ingersoll will probably be present. A grand rally will be held in Bloomington just before election. It is pleasing to report that many of the Republicans who joined the Greeley movement, and have since then been acting with the opposition, are now heartily in the Garfield ranks.

**AMONG THESE MAY BE MENTIONED**

the Hon. Jesse W. Fell, of Normal, who in 1872 was the spokesman and advocate of David Davis for the Presidency, and to whom belongs the honor of having first urged that Lincoln be nominated for President. He has been the life-long friend of Senator Davis, but has at last left the political companionship in which they have worked together for a lifetime. M. Swann, of this city, is another who has returned to the party and who is now making campaign speeches for Garfield. O. C. Sabin, of Saybrook, until recently a rabid Democrat, is speaking nightly on the Republican side. In Cheney's Grove Township alone there are forty who have left Democracy. Many of them have published their reasons. The Hon. Lawrence Weldon, of Bloomington, who also Greeleyized, is again on the stump, and, as he is known as one of the most effective and polished talkers of the State, is doing good work. The young men of McLean County are thoroughly aroused and are making a most vigorous canvass, speaking in every school district.

#### TOULON.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

TOULON, Stark Co., Ill., Aug. 31.—The good work in Stark County is moving on. Garfield Clubs are organized in different parts of the county. Last evening (Aug. 30) a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in West Jersey Township, in the southern part of the county. A wigwam capable of accommodating 800 persons has been erected for campaign purposes. The meeting last evening completely filled it. The speakers were the Hon. Miles A. Fuller, of Toulon, and Attorney J. H. Miller, President of the Toulon Garfield and Arthur Club. The Garfield Guards of Toulon and the Toulon brass band assisted in making light and music. A Garfield Club was organized, and sixty-four names enrolled. West Jersey has given Greenback majorities for a couple of years, and a strong effort will be required to redeem it. The Republicans of Toulon will spare no pains or labor to assist West Jersey for the Republican cause, and strong hopes are entertained of perfect success. The papers report numbers of Democrats turning over to the Republican side, and this county offers no exception, for several are found in the Toulon Club who were expected to affiliate with the Democrats.

Ex-Supervisor A. J. Johnson, one of the best and most substantial men of Stark County, and a resident of West Jersey Township, a life-long Democrat, has pledged himself to join the Garfield Club organized last evening at West Jersey Village.

The campaign is waxing warm in this section, and we expect to make it warm for the opposition next November.

Our County Fair will be held in Toulon the last week in September. Gov. Cullom has agreed to be present and address the people. We always have a big crowd at the Fair, and we expect one this year unusually large, drawn partly by political interest.

The county will undoubtedly give a majority for the Republican candidates, but we shall labor unceasingly to make it decided and large. We want good majorities to make a complete victory throughout the country this fall, that there may be no question as to the successful candidate. Therefore our little county will work with a will and contribute its mite toward the general result, having no doubt of Republican victory and a continuation of Union rule and freedom for all.

UNION.

### OHIO.

#### A DISGRACEFUL STREET SCENE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 1.—The Republicans have been making such a strong showing in the Fourth and Fifth Wards of this city, formerly hopelessly Democratic, by leading off with the largest clubs and guards, that the Democrats of those wards have become terribly jealous over this invasion of their territory, and have begun to adopt the Mississippi plan of carrying a campaign. Last night a large Republican open-air meeting was almost broken up by a howling mob posted around in the audience. To-night a big rally was arranged for in the Fifth Ward to be addressed by Judge Ritchie. As the Garfield guards of the Ward were marching to the meeting they were assailed with volleys of clods, sticks, stones, and brickbats at the hands of a motley crowd of men and boys, whose cry was, "Slug 'em, boys!" "Hurrah for Hancock and English!" Although several members of the guards were struck and severely injured, they marched firmly through to the destination without a break in the ranks. The disgraceful affair is indignantly commented on by fair-minded citizens of all parties so far as has been heard of. It is the general feeling that it will react in a damaging way upon the cause it was intended to aid.

## GEN. GARFIELD.

### GOV. ORDWAY ON CREDIT MOBILIER.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1.—A Yankton (Dakota) correspondent of the *Pioneer Press* interviewed Gov. Ordway, of Dakota, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the time of the Credit-Mobilier exposure. The Governor was asked to explain the Credit-Mobilier affair. "Explain it," remarked the Governor; "whole books have been printed about it."

"I want you to confine yourself to the chapter in which Gen. Garfield figures. What had he to do with it?" interposed your correspondent.

"He had nothing to do with it."

"What, nothing to do with it?"

"He knew nothing of the transaction, of his own personal knowledge."

"What account do you give of that historical check of $300 or so which passed through your hands with Oakes Ames on one side and Garfield on the other?"

"It was money borrowed of Mr. Ames by Gen. Garfield. If I recollect correctly, Gen. Garfield spoke to me several days before, telling me he intended asking Ames for a loan, as it had been promised him, and requesting that I would put it to his credit. Garfield was a poor man then; rather hard up, I judge, and Ames was not the only man who did him a kindness at this time. Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts,

**ALSO BECAME HIS CREDITOR.**

the funds passed through my hands. Gen. Garfield was at some (extraordinary for him) expense at that time, building a house, I believe, and wanted the money, and borrowed it, as I say, both from Mr. Ames and Mr. Hooper, that I know of, and other friends doubtless."

"What explanation do you give of Ames' testimony before the Poland Committee?"

"I am confident that Gen. Garfield never knew that any Credit-Mobilier stock had been put to his credit, and he never received anything from it. I believe Ames, after hearing of Gen. Garfield's pressing need of money (the loan asked of him by Gen. Garfield was his source of information), put the stock to Gen. Garfield's order, hoping ultimately to help him out. It was not much in amount, and, after all, Gen. Garfield derived no benefit from it. The check of which you speak was money lent, and passed through my hands under that supposition, and as understood by all parties concerned.

**THE MONEY WAS**

paid back by Gen. Garfield. As for connecting Gen. Garfield with the Credit Mobilier in any criminal sense, as a matter of a bargain or in his knowledge, further than he might have heard of the project, I don't believe. I know it isn't so."

## SECRETARY SHERMAN.

### HIS APPOINTMENTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 1.—Secretary Sherman has received very marked attention during his visit in the city. He will leave here at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning for Portsmouth, where he speaks to-morrow night with the Hon. Warner M. Bateman. The persistent demands for the Secretary from various points have somewhat changed the time of his return to Washington, he having consented to speak at Chillicothe on Friday evening and at Hillsboro Saturday afternoon. Next Tuesday evening he will speak at Richmond, Ind., and at Fort Wayne on Wednesday evening. Returning to Ohio, he will speak at Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County, on Friday afternoon, and with Gov. Stewart L. Woodford at Cleveland the same evening, returning to Washington the day following.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

### DEMOCRATIC DESPONDENCY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 1.—The bluster with which the Democrats entered upon the campaign in Pennsylvania has given way to despondency. It is now conceded on all sides that Garfield's majority will not fall below 20,000. The Hon. Galusha A. Grow has secured pledges enough to insure his election as United States Senator to succeed the Hon. William A. Wallace. The Cameron faction will support Quay, but as bossism is at a heavy discount his defeat is certain. A tolerably close canvass of this (Allegheny) county indicates a Republican majority of 9,000.

## THE YAZOO OF INDIANA.

### A SLICE OF MISSISSIPPI TRANSFERRED TO THE NORTH—PIKE COUNTY DEMOCRATS SHOUT FOR JEFF DAVIS—BULLDOZING AT REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

*Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.*

PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—Pike County is a model Democratic county. It is the Yazoo of Southern Indiana—worse, if possible, than some of the benighted sections of Dubois County. Here are a few specimen bricks:

Dr. Louis Bethel is a prominent Democratic politician at Arthur, and was elected to a county office four years ago by the Democratic party. On Monday last Dr. Bethel, on the public streets of Arthur, publicly shouted and hurrahed for Jeff Davis. He said: "Jeff Davis is the greatest patriot that ever lived. He is a better man than Lincoln, or Grant, or any other man who fought on the Union side." Further he said: "It is the purpose of the Democrats in the South to kill every Republican in that section, and after the election to come North and kill every Republican in the North." This Dr. Bethel also runs a saloon, and shouts for Landers as loud as he does for Jeff Davis.

At Cross Roads, Pike County, Democrats declared no Republican meeting should be held there. The Hon. Joseph Barker went there last Friday night to speak. Five hundred Republicans were present. When Mr. Barker was speaking, a Democratic bully named William E. Chappell, who had with him a gang of bulldozing Democratic shoulder-hitters, called the speaker a liar, and then pitched in for a fight. Had it not been for the prompt manner in which these Yazoo bullies and bulldozers were disposed of by a number of stalwart Republicans, a bloody scene would have followed.

Louis Loveless, of Pike County, is a renegade Republican who went over to the Democrats. He was advertised to address a Democratic meeting at Stafford School-House Saturday night. The grayback Democrats notified him not to attend. But he went, and, while he was speaking, these Yazooites shaved his horse's tail and otherwise abused the poor animal.

The Hon. J. D. Barker came over to the Republicans from the Democrats. Last Monday he went to his father's house for a change of clothing and a brief rest from the campaign labors he has been engaged in. He was attacked in the house suddenly and unexpectedly by his brother, Douglass Barker, and Vincent Willis, both Democrats, because of the change in his political views, knocked down and beaten, and afterward his two assailants tried to shoot him with a double-barreled shotgun. Mr. Barker leaped from a window and fled, and thus saved his life.

This is the way the Democrats are carrying on the canvass in Pike County, Indiana. It was never worse in Yazoo, Miss. And all these outrages are perpetrated in the interest of Franklin Landers, himself a supporter and defender in the Legislature of the treasonable Sons of Liberty.

## LOUISIANA.

### THE EXODUS STILL CONTINUING—BAD TREATMENT OF THE COLORED MEN BY THE WHITES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—J. E. Bruce, a colored man, and editor of the *Exodus*, of this city, a paper which circulated chiefly among the colored people, has received a private letter from a correspondent in Louisiana, giving something of the political outlook from a colored man's point of view. The writer says:

The prospect of the colored race getting along in Louisiana is gloomy. In April a crowd of white roughs went to a colored church in East Baton Rouge, drove away the occupants, closed the church, and whipped some of the members. On several plantations in the State several colored laborers organized and demanded wages at a rate that they could live on. The Governor sent the militia to the places where the strike occurred, arrested the men, and placed them in prison on trumped up affidavits.

The exodus still continues from Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, and Mississippi. Every St. Louis packet that leaves this port carries several persons who are fleeing the wrath of Democratic rule. I learn that several hundred are expected soon to emigrate from Caddo, Bossier, and adjoining parishes of Louisiana, also from Augustine and other counties of Texas to the North and West.

The colored Republicans of this State have held no meeting as yet to indorse Garfield and Arthur. Several ward clubs have, on their own responsibility, indorsed our Republican nominees.

In Jackson Parish, in this State, the white people whip the colored people just as they did in the days of slavery. In Caddo a white man unmercifully beat an intelligent colored lady because she would not be his concubine. In Falls County, Texas, the colored people are determined to go to Liberia, and have called for aid from the American Colonization Society. So you can judge from this what the Democratic rule is doing South and what the result will be if they succeed in getting the Presidential chair.

During the beginning of July a colored man was shot in the Court-House in the presence of Judges, Sheriffs, and lawyers, because he had married a white woman, the sister of the would-be murderer. Again, on July 4, 1880, a colored man was killed by three white villains because he was walking with what they took for a white woman, when she was his own sister. The Colonization Council is holding regular sessions, and considering the whole matter relative to our race leaving here.

## NOTES.

### FOR GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The Hon. Seth M. Richmond, President of the Little Falls (N. J.) National Bank, and for many years identified with the Democratic party, declares that he will vote for Gen. Garfield, and do what he can towards the success of the Republican ticket. He is highly respected, and his influence among independent voters will count for something.

### THE FACTS STATED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The Democratic press has started a story that Col. Rockwell, of the Quartermaster-General's office, a friend of Gen. Garfield, called the clerks together and told them that they had long enjoyed the good things of this life at the hands of Republicans, and that if they expected a continuation of this good fortune it would be necessary to help with their money, and that he said to them, as an official, that if Garfield was elected those who gave would be remembered and those who did not would be discharged. What Col. Rockwell did say was that all would have a chance to contribute, and each would know how much, if anything, he was able to give, but he desired one thing to be fully understood,—that the standing of those who decided not to contribute would not be affected in the least.

### BLAINE WANTED IN ILLINOIS.

*Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

OLNEY, Ill., Aug. 30.—Petitions are being circulated in the townships of all the counties in Southern Illinois with a view of securing Senator James G. Blaine to deliver an address to the people of this section of the State. Centralia is the place fixed upon for holding the meeting, should Blaine accept the invitation. It is thought that it will be one of the grandest political demonstrations ever held in the State of Illinois. Blaine could travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes to the Gulf, and nowhere will he find more ardent admirers of his true statesmanship than in Southern Illinois.

## PRESS COMMENT.

### CHRISTIAN STATESMEN.

*New York Church Union.*

The accession to power of Gladstone in England, and the possible choice by the American people of a man to preside over the councils of the Nation very much of a type scarce at all times, and never more needed than at the present, makes it eminently proper that we should thoughtfully consider who are entitled to the honor of being called Christian statesmen.

A man may properly claim a title although not possessing the credentials of a creed or denomination. We sometimes call a man a Christian whose life seems illuminated by the Divine presence. His actions illustrate what may be called without irreverence the very thought of God. Some souls are filled with such lofty aspiration that, though not technically called Christian, yet the impelling motives are so pure and so unselfish that all men recognize a higher and diviner power, from whence all good comes.

Philosophers there have been who evidently walked with God. Poets have sung of naught but the good and the true. Teachers have taught only what seemed best for man. These men were inspired, if inspiration means the essence of the Divine nature. It is not philosophical; it is not true that one cannot be called a Christian because he bears not some sectarian name. We prefer always that men bear the badge of their calling. All are not called to wear uniforms or carry banners with distinctive inscriptions. The ways and means of the Maker of all men are as numerous and different as the flowers of the field. A deeper study, a profounder research, and a wider culture, causes less dogmatic statement as to who is and who is not "Christian." Men are judged by the results of their lives. It is hard always to discover a man's motives. In American politics men have loomed up above the horizon of mediocrity, like Jefferson of Virginia, or Stevens of Pennsylvania, far beyond and above their compeers. They looked into the future with prophetic ken. Jefferson denounced the crime of slavery when the majority of the Church of his day defended that "sum of all villainies." Stevens, like Jefferson, rose above the ordinary sentiment of his day, and gave his best energies through his entire life to the cause of freedom and popular education. These men were Christian statesmen, although not members of churches. In their actions are embalmed Christian idealisms. "The greatest good to the largest number," said Thomas Jefferson, "is the object of all government."

The English Gladstone, in his refined and scholarly way, has followed in the footsteps of his great American prototypes. In a comparison between Garfield and Gladstone, the American loses nothing because of the eminence of his European compeer. The admirers of the English statesman place him deservedly very high. As a scholar and a faithful public servant he has won a first rank among the best men of his age. It is the fashion among many American literary men to deify foreign writers and speakers. We are not among those who fail to see the faults of our own public men. We, however, do not permit our judgment to be affected by the illusive glamour of a great European reputation. The distance "that lends enchantment" does not befog our view of men abroad who are subject to the same weaknesses as our own. We are not so near them, hence we do not see the spots that are magnified by the nearness of vision at home.

Mr. Gladstone has labored incessantly since he left college, but no harder than our Garfield since he left the canal. The one commenced life with all the advantages of wealth and position that English life could afford. It is to the honor of one in this favored rank that he never flags in his devotion to study. A high ambition stirred on the rich merchant's son, and he has won distinction by hard work.

Mr. Garfield had no surroundings favorable to culture or that might ordinarily encourage aspiration. He was the son of a backwoods farmer, and was left without the aid that even a poor father could give him. He lived and labored in poverty, and among a rude people, where books and schools could not be found. All his attainments came from an irrepressible energy worthy of all praise. He presents to his own people and to the ambitious youth of every land an example at once unique and exceptional.

### HANCOCK'S BRUTALITY.

*Winona (Minn.) Republican, Aug. 30.*

The charges of brutal and unfeeling treatment of the soldiers in his command made against Gen. Hancock and denied in one instance at least by a "Col." T. S. West have been recently corroborated by a statement occupying over three columns in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Capt. Langridge, of Lancaster, Grant County, Wis., a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity whose character is vouched for by his neighbors without distinction of party, tells how the Fifth Wisconsin Regiment, in which he held command as Lieutenant, was punished by being put through double-quick drill for an hour in the blazing hot sun of an August day, and all because they wanted to take a drink of water after a long and weary march. He also tells how Gen. Hancock, after the drill was over, remarked to the Colonel of the regiment, with an oath: "The men who hallooed for water have the satisfaction of knowing that the whole regiment have been punished for their act." The testimony of Capt. Langridge is supported by Dr. Ingersoll and Maj. Butterfield, of Waukesha, Wis. "Col." T. S. West, who has denied the previously published statement, it is asserted, was not with the regiment at the time, and his character for truth and veracity, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE states, is such that a comparison between him and the gentleman above named would be exceedingly odious to Mr. West. In addition to the testimony of these gentlemen, as given through the Chicago paper, the *Republican* is informed by a citizen of Winona,—Mr. Malcolm McNie,—who was for three years a member of the Fifth Wisconsin, and served all through the Virginia campaigns in which the regiment participated—that, from his personal knowledge, the particular charge to which prominence is here given is strictly true. Mr. McNie, while freely conceding Gen. Hancock's bravery and other soldierly qualities, cites various instances similar to the foregoing coming under his own observation in illustration of that officer's arbitrary disposition and inconsiderate treatment of the men under his command. The truth appears to have been that, perhaps without specially designing to be heartless or brutal, Gen. Hancock, giving free reign to his naturally overbearing temper, which had been cultivated by his West Point education and long association with the regular army, treated his men, not as American citizens, many of whom were his equals in everything but military rank, and who braved all the dangers and submitted to all the sacrifices of a protracted war for the defense of their country and its free institutions, but as mercenaries,—social as well as military underlings, between whom and himself there was no common tie of interest, affection, or aspiration, other than that it was his privilege to command and their duty to obey. Those who know him well do not hesitate to attribute to Gen. Hancock some of the most obnoxious characteristics of the social and military aristocrat, and with this characterization there is in the charges of harsh and tyrannous conduct toward his men no inconsistency. The two dovetail together without a flaw.

## CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

### AN OHIO-RIVER HORROR.

*Special to Cincinnati Commercial.*

BELLAIRE, O., Aug. 30.—The people of the Second Ward of our city were aroused on Saturday night by the most pitiful cries of "Murder!" "Help!" "O God!" The cries were those of a woman on the West Virginia shore. It was evident some fearful crime was being perpetrated. As the excited populace gathered on the Ohio banks, groans of the deepest agony were wafted from the noisome mists which covered the muddy river. The excited people crowded into the few skiffs at hand in such numbers that all of them sunk. After some delay, one party, urged on by the groans and cries, pushed off into the turbid flood and darkness. Following the sounds, a little boy and a man were found in an old skiff at the cruel mercy of the swift current. The man was covered with blood, and one arm was broken in several places. "For God's sake save my poor wife!" he entreated. The rescuing party pushed rapidly to the West Virginia shore. When within twenty yards fire was opened upon them from a number of revolvers. As the brave little party had no firearms they were compelled to turn back with sick hearts to the Ohio shore and arm themselves. On their return the beasts fled into the inky darkness, which was as black as their crime.

The woman told her story as follows: "Our name is Thomas. We started to float in our boat from Wheeling to Parkersburg. We had decided to encamp below the railroad bridge for the first night. We had just made our headquarters when six ruffians pounced upon my husband, beating him in a horrible manner, breaking one of his arms. When he was overpowered they put him and my little son into a skiff, and pushed them out into the current. They then grabbed me and outraged me almost within reach of my poor husband. At length I broke away and ran out into the river just as you saved me."

The man suspects parties in Bellaire, as a skiff-load came over a short time before the attack. Excitement runs high, and the vengeance of Judge Lynch is awakened.

### THE ARNOLD MURDER CASE.

*Special to Cincinnati Commercial.*

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 30.—Indignation over the result of the trial of Arnold for the murder of Little is common to everybody in this city. The acquittal of James H. Arnold for killing Little, and the conviction of his brother for drawing a pistol, is commented upon with great severity as a judicial farce. On Saturday parties were here from Jessamine, where the case was tried, and they said the Governor would be appealed to to pardon young Arnold, who has been sentenced to jail for twelve months, but the Governor expressed his purpose to let him stay in jail, and said that he would let him stay there for ten years had he been convicted for that length of time and the Gubernatorial term would last that long.

Judge Buckner is criticised for allowing Mr. Voorhees to use and repeat the language which inspired the disturbance, in court, before the verdict, without even offering a reprimand. The opinion is that he should have sent the Senator from Indiana to jail, and fined him heavily for gross contempt of Court.

A comparison between this and the Buford case is fully made, and many persons say that there are more extenuating circumstances to justify Buford's act than there were to justify the act of Arnold. The press of Kentucky with one voice will denounce the action of the Nicholasville jury, and it will probably be hung in effigy at Richmond, where the crime was committed. It is feared also that other crimes will grow out of this, and that the social element of Madison will be greatly disturbed.

### JAIL DELIVERY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 1.—A special from De Witt says: "About 7 o'clock last evening, in the absence of Jailer Desmond, a desperate and successful effort was made to break jail. There are eight prisoners confined in the Clinton County Jail at this place, and when the turnkey, at the usual hour, went behind the bars to lock the prisoners in for the night, he was surrounded, overpowered, gagged, and tied. An opening had previously been made into a bedroom above the Jailer's residence, and through this the prisoners escaped after relieving the turnkey of his revolver and pocketbook. The escaped prisoners are Lew Hopkins, Jack Forster alias Black Jack, Gustave Held, Tom Evans, and two darkies. Fears were at first entertained that Turnkey Hudson was fatally injured, but he is fast recovering, and Dr. Ryan thinks that no serious results will follow."

### OHIO LYNCHING.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 1.—Thomas McDonald, aged about 28 years, a farmer living near Commercial Point, Pickaway County, was taken from his house last night by a mob and hung to a tree near his residence. McDonald came from Kentucky some years ago, and married into a highly-respectable family owning a farm. He has for a long time been regarded as a desperado,—quarrelsome and vindictive. A feud had existed between McDonald and his neighbors for some time, especially during the past year, owing to the general cussedness of his actions. On Saturday he commenced a quarrel with Tom Beaver, a neighbor, and was badly beaten. The neighbors, thinking to quiet the neighborhood, thought wise to commit this horrible murder. There is no means of knowing who or how many persons composed this mob, and it is not likely the public will ever know who were concerned in the outrage.

### ARRESTED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—Harry Travilla, who recently shot a traveling man named Marburg, in a Denver house of prostitution, was captured in this city to-day. The detectives were informed last week that he had come this way, and have been watching for him. He has been stopping at the Kirby House, nearly a week, under the alias of Harry Hill. He admits that he killed Marburg, but says that it was done in a scuffle, the deceased having assaulted him.

### COUNTERFEITERS AND BURGLARS.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—George Hawthorne, Edward Anderson, and one Moore have been arrested charged with manufacturing and issuing spurious coin, and with the commission of several burglaries in this State and Canada. Charles Gottholz, to whom was sold a large quantity of stolen goods, was also arrested.

### NEW WAY TO PAY A DEBT.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 1—Charles Hites, a chairmaker, was shot and instantly killed this morning at 1 o'clock by John Heterich, his brother-in-law. Hites loaned Heterich a small sum, and last night asked for its repayment. This enraged Heterich, and the murder followed.

### DISCHARGED.

BELLAIRE, O., Sept. 1.—On a preliminary examination before Justice Marchant, ex-City Auditor S. W. Hoffman, on a charge of embezzling two city bonds of $1,000 each, was discharged.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Arrived, the Herder, from Hamburg, and State of Indiana, from Glasgow.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—Arrived, the Caspian, from Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 1.—Arrived, the Donau and Weser, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 1.—Arrived, the Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia.

## VISITORS FROM JAPAN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 1.—Miss Koto Aoki, daughter of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan, and E. A. House, a prominent American resident of Japan, are visitors at the house of Gen. Grant in this city. Miss Aoki is finishing her education at a leading college in this country.

## SUICIDAL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 1.—A young man named Andrew Dent, who has been in the employ of Bennew Andrew, near Hazel Green, for the past four months, shot himself in the left side yesterday afternoon with suicidal intent. At last accounts it was not known whether he would survive or not. The cause of the act is unknown.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.—About 5 o'clock this evening T. L. McMahon, of New Hampshire, cut his throat with a razor at the Metropolitan Hotel, and will probably die. McMahon came West some weeks ago for his health, but could not stand the climate of Colorado, and stopped here on his way home. He has been depressed in spirits for several days, and cut his throat to be free from torment.

## OBITUARY.

### ROBERT M'CLELLAND.

*Detroit Post, Aug. 31.*

The Hon. Robert McClelland, whose fatal illness was mentioned in Sunday's *Post and Tribune*, passed away last evening at 10:10.

Robert McClelland was born at Greencastle, Franklin County, Pa., Aug. 1, 1807. At the age of 17 young Robert was thrown upon his own resources. He taught school to obtain the necessary means to finish his education, and by this and other labors earned enough to enable him to pursue a college course. He graduated from Dickinson College in 1829, at the head of his class. He then resumed his teaching, spending his leisure time in reading law. He was admitted to the Bar at Chambersburg, Pa., in 1831. He soon afterward removed to Pittsburg, where he commenced the practice of his profession. In 1833 he removed to Michigan, then a Territory, and settled at Monroe, where he was again examined for admission to the Bar, which examination he sustained with great credit to himself, gaining warm compliments from such rigid disciplinarians as A. D. Frazer, Warner Wing, and others who were then at the head of the Michigan Bar. After his admission Mr. McClelland entered upon the practice of his profession with great enthusiasm and bright prospects of success.

In 1835 a convention was called to frame a Constitution for the proposed State of Michigan. Mr. McClelland was elected to a seat in that Convention, and soon proved himself one of its most active and influential members.

When the State Government had been organized he was appointed by Gov. Stevens T. Mason the first Bank Commissioner of the State, and was tendered the office of Attorney-General, both of which positions he declined. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1838, was Speaker pro tem., and did efficient service at the head of several important Committees. In 1840, Gen. Harrison, as candidate for the Presidency, swept the country, and for the first time the Democracy of Michigan, of which Mr. McClelland was one of the acknowledged leaders, suffered defeat. Gov. Woodbridge was sent to the Senate and Jacob M. Howard was sent to the National House of Representatives from the State of Michigan, which was then embraced in one Representative district. In that and the succeeding campaign Mr. McClelland was reëlected to the State Legislature, and in 1843 was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In the latter year the Democratic party had again recovered its prestige and power, and so great had been the change that in this year Mr. McClelland was elected to Congress by a majority of 2,500. Mr. McClelland soon took a respectable rank in Congress among the experienced veterans of that body. During his first term he was placed on the Committee on Commerce, and originated what were known as the Harbor bills, and carried them through. He was reëlected to the Twenty-ninth Congress by a strong majority. At the opening of this Congress he had acquired a National reputation, and his name was mentioned for Speaker of the House of Representatives. He declined, however, in favor of John W. Davis, of Indiana, who was elected. While serving his second Congressional term he was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. In 1847 he was again reëlected to Congress, notwithstanding the fact that the two-term principle had then become one of the standing rules of party discipline. At the opening of the Thirtieth Congress he was placed on the Committee on Foreign Relations by Speaker Winthrop, a Whig. As a member of this Committee, what was known as the French Spoliation bill came under his special charge, and his management of the same was such as to command universal approbation. While in Congress Mr. McClelland was an advocate of the right of petition, as maintained by John Quincy Adams. This he regarded as a constitutional right of the citizen, which should not be impaired by any doctrines of temporary expediency. He also voted for the reception of Mr. Giddings' bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. McClelland was one of the eighteen Democrats who brought forward for adoption by Congress and the country the celebrated "Wilmot proviso," with a view to prevent the further extension of slavery into new territory which might be acquired by the United States. He was in several National Conventions, and in the Baltimore Convention which nominated Gen. Cass for the Presidency in 1848. He labored assiduously to secure the election of Cass.

On leaving Congress in 1849 Mr. McClelland returned to his practice in Monroe. In 1850 a Convention of the State of Michigan was called to revise the State Constitution. He was elected a member of that body, and was regarded therein as among the ablest and most experienced leaders. He advocated the compromise measure of Henry Clay, and, while a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850, attended a meeting at Lansing, where he was active in giving form to a series of resolutions which were adopted in favor of the so-called compromise measure. He presided over the Democratic State Convention the same year, when resolutions were also adopted favoring the compromise measures. He was in the National Convention in 1852, and in that year stumped the State with Gen. Cass and Gov. Felch. In 1851 Mr. McClelland was elected Governor under the Constitution for one year, and was reëlected in 1852 for the full term of two years. His Administration was regarded as wise and prudent, and when he resigned in March, 1853, the State Treasury was full, and the State otherwise prosperous.

On the organization of the Cabinet by President Pierce, in March, 1853, Gov. McClelland was invited to take the position of Secretary of the Interior, a place which he filled during the four years of Pierce's Administration most creditably. Again, in 1867, Gov. McClelland was a member of the Convention to revise the State Constitution.

In 1870 Gov. McClelland made the tour of Europe. Since that time he has lived in the quiet and retirement of private life.

### THE REV. DR. O. E. DAGGETT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 1.—The Rev. Dr. O. E. Daggett, graduate of Yale, class of 1828, and three years Professor of Divinity in Yale College, was found dead in his house here this morning.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 1.—The statue of ex-Gov. John W. Geary authorized by the Legislature was erected over the grave to-day in Mount Kalmia Cemetery.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1.—The twenty-seventh annual session of the Ohio Grand Lodge Good Templars began here to-day and will probably close to-morrow. Proceedings secret.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Owing to the disturbed condition of affairs in Buenos Ayres, the International Exposition is postponed till next year.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 1.—The Baird furnace at Gore blew in to-day, leaving but three, the Winona, Lee, and Helen, the only works in the State, idle.

WEIRS, N. H., Sept. 1.—Gen. McClellan was welcomed at the reunion of the New Hampshire veterans to-day, and made a brief speech. About 25,000 persons were present.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade at a joint special session this afternoon passed resolutions complimenting Sir Thomas Hesketh for sending his steam yacht Lancashire Witch in search of the missing crew of the bark Mathilde.

## TEMPERANCE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—In response to a call recently issued, a few delegates from different temperance organizations assembled at the State-House to-day to organize a State Temperance Alliance. Aside from the local temperance workers, the only ones of note present were Senator B. C. Talliaferro, Frank J. Adams, N. M. Ransom, Mercer County; Mrs. M. B. Willard, Chicago; Mrs. N. W. Harris, Manteno; Mrs. G. W. Stice, Swan Creek; E. M. Gilmore, Litchfield; J. C. Pepper, Aledo; and C. J. Holt, Decatur. A resolution was adopted deciding "to organize a State Temperance Alliance for the purpose of combining the temperance elements of the State into one organization." At the meeting this evening speeches were made and a constitution adopted.

# FOREIGN.

### Safe Arrival of Gen. Roberts' Relief Force at Candahar.

### Preparations Making to Attack the Natives Under Ayoob Khan.

### The Latter Apparently Inclined to Avoid an Engagement.

### European War-Vessels Turning Their Prows Toward Turkish Waters.

### The Irish Registration Bill Rejected by the House of Lords.

### French Jesuit Establishments Mostly Deserted by Their Clerical Occupants.

### Germany Forced to Employ Silver in the Payment of Its Obligations.

### Speculations Regarding the Flow of Gold to the United States.

## AFGHANISTAN.

### AT CANDAHAR.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch from Camp Robat, twenty miles from Candahar, under date of Saturday, says: "Gen. Gough, with two cavalry regiments, arrived Friday, after marching thirty-four miles, and opened heliographic communication with Candahar. Gen. Roberts arrived at Candahar with a regiment of his force Saturday. Ayoob Khan is intrenched at Musra, in the Argenda Valley. His line of retreat is secured by a ford over the river at Khagraz. Col. St. John reached Camp Robat with a small escort Saturday. Gen. Primrose telegraphs that Moosa Khan and other Cabul refugees had reached the camp of Ayoob Khan. Ghazis are rejoining him, and swear to fight the British. Ayoob Khan himself wrote Col. St. John to-day, desiring to come to terms. We halt here, preparing to attack Ayoob Khan."

### A LATER DISPATCH

from Camp Robat, dated Aug. 29, says: "A letter just received from Gen. Phayre says he cannot arrive here for a week or ten days yet. We move to Momard to-morrow. Gen. Roberts will begin the attack with four brigades within the next three days."

### ENTERED CANDAHAR.

A dispatch, dated Quettah, to-day, says Gen. Roberts entered Candahar yesterday. Ayoob Khan has attempted to open negotiations with him. All leaders of the Ghuznee faction are said to have joined Ayoob Khan.

Gen. Phayre marched yesterday with his whole force, as he expects a battle at Taktipul.

Ayoob Khan's Herati, Kohistani, and Kizilbashi troops are said to be desirous of deserting since learning of the recognition of Abdurrahman Khan as Ameer at Cabul, but they are sworn on the Koran to fight.

### LATEST.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The *Standard* has the following:

CHAMAN, Wednesday.—The messenger who brought the news of Gen. Roberts' arrival at Camp Robat says the General was then suffering from fever. Ayoob Khan, in his letter expressing regret for the invasion of the Candahar district, asks leave to advance unmolested. It is supposed he meant to ask leave to retreat, but possibly his request is to be allowed to move towards Cabul.

Gen. Phayre will probably reach Candahar on the 4th inst. A new route has been discovered via Shapassund, on which supplies are obtainable.

## TURKEY.

### THE ALBANIANS.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—According to a dispatch published here, the Albanian leaders yesterday telegraphed the Sultan assuring him of their loyalty, and declaring their determination to defend the integrity of their territory to the last extremity.

At Uskub Sunday several Bulgarian bands entered Turkish territory from points near the junction of the Servian and Bulgarian frontiers. The Turks are establishing a military cordon around the threatened district.

### THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* special from London says: "A dispatch received from Otranto by the Greek firm, Ralli Brothers, states that four men-of-war are now going up the Adriatic. There is a general impression on 'Change that these vessels are the vanguard of the combined squadron of the Powers."

### PROPOSED MODIFICATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.—Abeddin Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has proposed to the Ambassadors certain modifications of the projected frontier near Dulcigno, which, he says, would be mutually advantageous. The Porte hopes by prompt measures to satisfy all parties and obviate a naval demonstration.

### WAITING ORDERS.

BRINDISI, Sept. 1.—The German corvette Victoria has arrived here to await orders.

### PREPARING TO DELIVER.

RAGUSA, Sept. 1.—Fourteen hundred more Turkish regulars have arrived at Scutari. Riza Pasha has received stringent orders from the Porte, and is preparing to surrender the ceded territory.

The Albanian League has sent more volunteers to Dulcigno.

### WILL PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the Russian frigate Admiral leaves Cronstadt Sunday for the Mediterranean to participate in the naval demonstration.

### FEARS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A Constantinople correspondent says: The prospect that the naval demonstration may lead to further intervention is creating considerable anxiety. The Sultan, fearing that the Northern Albanians will declare their independence, has sent two agents to calm the excitement, and, if necessary, to sow discord in the League.

### SUGGESTIVE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs: I hear on good authority that Baron von Haymerle, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will visit Prince Bismarck at Friedericksruhe on the 4th inst. It would be useless to dwell on the significance of this visit, more especially in the present phase of the Eastern question. I have been assured that the Turkish troops are indisposed to fire on the Albanians. It is considered in diplomatic circles here that the united action of the Powers in favor of Montenegro cannot be long delayed. Two Italian men-of-war have arrived at Ragusa. All the merchant vessels have left Dulcigno.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### THE CEMETERIES BILL.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—In the House of Commons last night the bill to permit the burial of Dissenters in all churchyards and cemeteries without Church of England service passed its third reading.

### GOLD FOR NEW YORK.

The Bank of England sold £100,000 in gold to-day for shipment to New York.

### REGISTRATION BILL.

The House of Lords this evening negatived the second reading of the bill for the registration of voters in Ireland by a vote of 42 to 30. In consequence of this rejection, the Irish members of the House of Commons resisted the second reading of the Appropriation bill, which was fixed for to-day. Parnell insisted that the essential clauses of the Registration bill be tacked on to the Appropriation bill. To Parnell's proposition, Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replied that he was willing to make the Registration bill a Government measure next year; that he could not adopt Parnell's suggestion, which could only be resorted to in extreme cases. Parnell, therefore, objected to the second reading of the Appropriation bill, which objection, according to the forms of procedure, postpones the bill until to-morrow, thus adding a day to the session.

### WOOL.

The wool sales proceeded to-day with sustained spirit. Prices were quite firm; 10,300 bales sold, principally New Zealand, South Australian, and New South Wales.

### THE HOME-RULERS.

At a meeting of the Home-Rulers last night, Parnell presiding, it was resolved to issue a whip asking the Irish members of Parliament to return to their places and support the request for the Government to tack the chief clauses of the Registration bill to the Appropriation bill. A resolution was proposed that the Government be also asked to do the same with the main clauses of the Compensation bill and Limitation of Costs bill. Consideration of this resolution was postponed until to-day.

## FINANCIAL.

### A SENSATION IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The *Times* says: "The Imperial Bank of Germany is still paying gold for its notes in Berlin, but not in Bremen or Hamburg. This stoppage of gold payments is sufficiently significant. It need surprise nobody should Germany be forced to resort to silver everywhere as legal-tender gold and silver in Imperial Germany are not distinguished in the weekly return, but it is currently reported that the stock of gold is really very small."

### A BERLIN DISPATCH

to the *Post* says: "Apprehensions of an impending change in the German currency are increasing. It is said Bismarck favors the reintroduction of a bimetallic currency."

Discussing the anticipations of the United States Treasury concerning the import of bullion from Europe, the *Times* says: "Nobody on this side can say what the bullion movement will be a fortnight ahead, still less for a month. Known statistical facts are moreover decidedly against the assumption that the United States can take anything like the amount they took in 1879."

The *Daily News* says: "Unless New York exchange rises to-day, a further large sum from the Bank of England, it is expected, will be shipped from Liverpool Thursday."

## FRANCE.

### THE RELIGIOUS DECREES.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The form of the letter to take the place of a demand for authorization from religious schools affected by the March decrees was agreed upon by the Archbishop of Paris and Rouen and the Papal Nuncio.

### EJECTED.

The police found the Jesuit schools in Paris, Lille, Toulouse, Montpelier, and elsewhere evacuated except by civil representatives. At Poitiers, however, they found six Jesuits, three of whom claimed to be proprietors. The other three, offering no such claim, were ejected, causing a slight demonstration by the crowd outside.

### THE AUTHORIZATION LETTER.

The *Liberte* reports that the letter of application for authorization is merely the draft of a proposition settled between the Vatican and religious communities. The Government has not yet had occasion to come to any decision in the matter.

The *Temps* says all Superiors of congregations signed the letter, which will be officially handed to De Freycinet as soon as he returns to Paris.

### CONCESSION.

The Superior of the Alsatian Jesuits in the Rue Lafayette has been informed that the Government has consented to consider him a regular priest and the other Jesuits his curates.

## GERMANY.

### ANNIVERSARY OF SEDAN.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The anniversary of the battle of Sedan will be generally celebrated to-morrow. The Emperor has issued a proclamation to the soldiers of the German army. It recalls the events of ten years ago; the great deeds of the army, and the victory of Sedan, and expresses his profound thanks and warmest acknowledgments to the army, and hopes it may continue to fulfill all calls of duty and honor, and maintain the strictest discipline, and never relax in diligently training for war. Then, in the future time of difficulty, from which may God long preserve us, the army will still be the steadfast guardian of Fatherland.

### BISMARCK.

Bismarck and wife have started for Frederichsruhe.

## RUSSIA.

### NICHOLAS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The retirement of the Grand Duke Nicholas from the command of the Imperial Guard is officially confirmed.

### POSSIBLE ARRANGEMENT.

The *Novoste* states that at the recent council of the Minister of War, Director of the Foreign Office, Director of the Asiatic Department, the Ambassador to China, and others, it was decided in principle that it would be possible to surrender Kuldja with the exception of a district containing 2,000 Russian colonists. It was resolved that the principal questions must be decided in St. Petersburg, Buetzow being only charged with the details of the ratification of the results.

## ITALY.

### NINA.

ROME, Sept. 1.—Cardinal Nina is pronounced convalescent. He is going to Grotta Ferratta for a change of air.

### THE PROPAGANDA

has decided to expend 50,000 lire to establish a college at Malta for the promotion of missions in Africa.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

### The Decrease Since 1873 as Shown by Assistant-Secretary Upton—The Statement for the Past Month—Decrease Over Twelve Million Dollars.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Mr. Upton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, this afternoon forwarded the following letter to a Western editor, which answers many inquiries that have been made relative to the public debt:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1880.—*To James E. Mendenhall, Esq., North Manchester, Ind.*: SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 23d ult. stating that it is charged that the public debt was larger in 1879 than in 1873, and that, apparently, the charge is true, and you desire a statement as to the cause of the increase. In reply I have to inform you that the principal of the debt July 1, 1873, was $2,234,482,993; on July 1, 1879, it was $2,245,495,072, showing an increase of the principal of the debt for the period mentioned of $11,012,079. As an explanation of this increase it will be remembered that during that period the Government sold of bonds for resumption purposes $90,000,000, and, in addition thereto, to replace coin used in payment of the Halifax award, $5,500,000, which would increase the principal of the debt during that period $95,500,000. But there were, meanwhile, redemptions made by purchase of bonds with the surplus revenue to such an extent that the net increase of the principal of the public debt was, as before stated, $11,012,079. It should be remembered, however, that for all bonds sold for resumption purposes the Government received and still retains an equivalent of cash, thus making no increase in the net total of the debt, but, on the other hand, there was a decrease during that period. On July 1, 1873, the principal of the debt, less cash in the Treasury, was $2,105,462,060. On July 1, 1879, it was $1,996,414,905, making a decrease during that time of $109,047,155. This latter amount, however, does not represent the precise amount of the reduction of debt as shown by the monthly statements, for in those statements the amount of accrued interest outstanding at the several periods is included as a charge. The amount of debt June 30, 1873, as shown by the debt-statements, which includes principal and accrued interest, less cash in the Treasury, was $2,147,818,713, while the debt stated the same way on June 30, 1879, was $2,027,207,256, showing a decrease of $120,611,457, which was precisely the amount of the surplus revenues for that period and the actual reduction on the entire debt. You will also notice from the statements sent herewith that even the principal of the debt is now much less than it was in 1873. Very respectfully,

J. K. UPTON, Assistant Secretary.

Since the passage of the Silver bill there has been coined to date $68,189,750 in standard silver dollars. Of this amount, $19,886,443 is outstanding in circulation. The balance, $48,303,307, is in the Treasury-vaults. During the month of August there were paid out from the Mints $1,285,483 in standard silver dollars, against $314,826 in July.

The customs receipts for August were $19,600,000, against $17,000,000 in July.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The public debt statement is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six per cent bonds | | $ 229,440,150 |
| Five per cent bonds | | 480,410,450 |
| Four and one-half per cent bonds | | 250,000,000 |
| Four per cent bonds | | 738,241,350 |
| Refunding certificates | | 1,106,450 |
| Navy Pension Fund | | 14,000,000 |
| Total coin bonds | | $ 1,713,188,400 |
| Matured debt | $ 6,128,035 | |
| Legal-tenders | 346,741,896 | |
| Certificates of deposit | 11,300,000 | |
| Fractional currency | 7,181,985 | |
| Gold and silver certificates | 20,835,940 | |
| Total without interest | | $ 386,059,831 |
| Total debt | | $ 2,105,386,296 |
| Total interest | | 15,951,139 |
| Cash in Treasury | | 196,668,332 |
| Debt less cash in Treasury | | $ 1,924,569,074 |
| Decrease during August | | 12,027,167 |
| Decrease since June 30, 1880 | | 17,608,221 |
| Current liabilities— | | |
| Interest due and unpaid | $ 2,964,803 | |
| Debt on which interest has ceased | 6,128,035 | |
| Interest thereon | 771,413 | |
| Gold and silver certificates | 20,835,940 | |
| United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit | 11,300,000 | |
| Cash balance available | 154,668,141 | |
| Tot[illegible] | $ 196,668,332 | |
| Availab[illegible] assets— | | |
| Cash in [illegible]ry | | $ 196,668,332 |
| Bonds [illegible]o Pacific Railway Companie[illegible]st payable in lawful money, prin[illegible]standing | | 64,623,512 |
| Inter[illegible]crued and not yet paid | | 646,235 |
| Inter[illegible]aid by United States | | 47,589,861 |
| Interest repaid by companies— | | |
| By transportation service | | 13,643,333 |
| By cash payments 5 per cent net earnings | | 655,198 |
| Balance of interest paid by United States | | 33,291,329 |

## INDIANS.

### VICTORIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Gen. Ord telegraphs that Victoria's Indians are badly cut up and demoralized, and that he will leave them to the troops in New Mexico and Arizona. The Mexican troops neither attacked the Indians nor got in their way.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The following telegram has been received at the War Department from Brig.-Gen. Ord, under date San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 27:

"Grierson, by telegram from Quitman, dated yesterday, reports as follows: My scouts have returned after closely following the Indian trail to Candelaria Mountains, Mexico, and report the Indians in a badly crippled and demoralized condition, having their wounded with them and their stock played out. They also report that the Mexican troops have neither attacked the Indians nor got in their way, and have evidently given them an open passage towards the west, only skirmishing with small parties who were stealing stock from Mexican settlements. The Indians crossed the road leading from El Paso to Chihuahua only a few hours after Col. Valle, with a small detachment, had passed South toward that place, and they have gone via the Santa Maria River in the direction of Dequesman. This information is confirmed by a telegram from the commanding officer at Fort Bliss, who states that the Indians were there, with a camp of their wounded, from the 28th of July, when they first crossed the river into Texas, until the 12th of August, when Victoria with the last of his force was a second time driven back into Mexico.

"The loss of the Indians in the fights at Tenaja Doy Polomos and Rattlesnake Cañon, and in the several skirmishes, was certainly not less than thirty killed and wounded, very probably over forty, and without fresh horses and rest to recuperate they are not now in a condition to act in a body against any organized force, as they are now in Mexico at least 150 miles to the westward of Fort Quitman."

## CANADA.

### A Stormy Meeting Over the Consolidated Bank Liquidation—The Negotiations for the Construction of the Canada Pacific Railway—A Suit for $100,000—The Hochelaga Tunnel.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—A lively scene occurred this evening at the adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank, which is at present in process of liquidation. Mr. Cassells, a member of the Special Committee appointed by the shareholders of the bank to inquire into its position, whose report Sir Francis Hincks, late President of the bank, criticised rather severely in the morning papers, moved that it was a matter of regret that Sir Francis had published so intemperate a letter. The mover took Sir Francis to task for styling the Committee's action as dishonest and fraudulent. He then supported the charges made against the Directors by referring to the accounts of the bank.

Sir Francis, in a vigorous address, replied to Mr. Cassells, and explained his connection and that of his co-Directors with the syndicate formed to sustain the stock of the bank, by purchasing it on a declining market. Sir Francis Hincks showd that he had no doubt that the Committee did regret his letter, although it had produced a good effect by causing them to amend their report.

The Chairman read the letter, a running fire of comments being kept up the while from all parts of the room, Mr. Cassells expressing great indignation at one paragraph in particular which charged the Committee with fraudulently suppressing the name of one of the Directors, Mr. Hugh McLellan, from the list of Directors present when dividends were unanimously declared. He finished by expressing a hope that when Sir Francis was under the sod he might be allowed to write his epitaph, a proposition that evoked cries of "Shame!" Mr. Cassells produced the epitaph and tried to read it, but, failing to get a hearing, returned it sadly to his pocket. During a lull in the babel of voices, Mr. Moat, one of the liquidators of the bank, managed to announce that the liabilities of the bank had, without sacrificing any assets, been reduced since May 28, $219,356. The meeting soon afterwards adjourned till to-morrow.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

QUEBEC, Sept. 1.—The Quebec Government is having gathered on the Upper Ottawa two bushels of white-pine seed and two bushels of red-pine seed for exportation to Belgium, where extensive experiments are being made in growing the Canada pine.

Canada is at present attracting considerable attention in France,—so much so, in fact, as to warrant the French Government in dispatching a Special Commissioner to the Dominion in the person of M. de Lalonde, a scientific expert, who will report on the agricultural condition and climatology of the country.

The Dominion Government has purchased a number of the most dangerously-situated properties below the cliff under Dufferin Terrace, and will pull down the buildings.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

TORONTO, Sept. 1.—Various rumors are afloat about the negotiations now going on in London for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway. It is said that the Rothschilds at first refused to have anything to do with the project. It is now said that they are to take a million of the stock of the Company. Baron Erlanger, the Parisian banker, is said to be a subscriber of a million. The Barings are also said to be anxious for a finger in the pie. The Dominion is to guarantee 4 per cent on $20,000,000, and to furnish an unmentioned number of millions of acres. Sir Hugh Allan is said to insist on getting the pick of the lands, probably with a view to recoup himself for the money furnished Sir John Macdonald's Government to help carry the election in 1872. The road is to be built throughout, from Lake Nipissing to Puget's Sound, at once. The road already constructed is to be given to the Company. It is not stated whether the Construction Company is also to run the road. There is evidently some hitch in the negotiations. Their conclusion was promised nearly a fortnight ago. It is beyond doubt, however, that the "moment" is very favorable for the success of the scheme. Two hundred and fifty million sterling are said to be waiting investment, and bank-agents and brokers are hungry for commissions.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario has appointed Alfred Dwight Foster, of the City of Boston, to be a Commissioner for taking affidavits for use in the courts of Ontario.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—Messrs. William and Alexander Almour have entered an action against Mr. Mungo Ramsay, their stepfather, for $100,000. The plaintiffs declare that they are sons of Mrs. Ramsay by her first husband, Mr. Almour; that their father died in 1832, being then in community of property with his wife, who never made an inventory; that the community of property thus continued between her and the children; that in 1840 she married Mr. Mungo Ramsay without an ante-nuptial contract, and the community became tripartite between the second husband, the wife, and the first husband's children. Mrs. Ramsay died in 1860. It appears that, when the first marriage took place, the property was not worth much, but since then it has doubled and redoubled its value, the estate being now estimated at $300,000. The sons place their share of the community at $100,000.

A large number of samples from Brazil have been received here for exhibition at the Dominion Fair, and, it is believed, will form not the least interesting of the exhibits made.

The work on the Hochelaga tunnel is being pushed forward, as far as regards preliminary surveys, with all possible energy. Fifteen men, exclusive of the engineers and scientific staff connected with the work, are actively engaged between Hochelaga Ferry on the west and the Convent on the east, endeavoring to locate the tunnel-entrance. About as many more are engaged on the Longueuil side. Mr. Plunkett, C. E., is daily present and supervises the work in person; and there is little doubt that the next few days will see something tangible done as a commencement of the great undertaking.

## TRADE AND LABOR.

### ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The platform laborers at the Plum street freight-depot of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad struck for higher wages this morning. They number about 100. They have been receiving $1.25 per day, and want $1.50.

### NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—The laborers in all the cotton-presses here are on a strike for an advance in wages.

## DEATH AT THE ALTAR.

### A Flood Breaks into an Irish Chapel and Drowns Five of the Worshipers.

*Correspondence London Daily News.*

DUBLIN, Aug. 19.—Details have reached Dublin of the terrible catastrophe in a Roman Catholic chapel at Gweedore, County Donegal. The church is situated in a deep ravine between two granit cliffs, which rise as perpendicularly from the base to the top as the side walls of the chapel, and are almost as high as the latter. The sacristy side faces the sea to the west. Between the side walls and this cliff an opening of about six feet had been cut out of the rock to give walking-space round the outside of the chapel to the southeast side. The glen opens up towards the hills, but is not so deep at any place as where the chapel is built. In the middle of this glen a stream flows, though no great body of water fills up its bed, except in the winter time, when it is fed by mountain torrents. This brook flows down under the south aisle of the chapel, provision being made for its passage by an archway under the walls and floor of the chapel. It divides the chapel yard into two sections to the bridge below on the country road, where it disgorges under three arches. The upper parapet wall of this bridge forms part of the inclosure of St. Mary's Chapel. When the tides are high the water of the sea passes through this bridge and through the arch under the chapel for some distance. The peculiar site of the chapel is attributed to the difficulty in getting land for the purpose. From 10 o'clock on Sunday morning rain fell in torrents, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. The stream came down from the mountain sides into the basin of the rivulet, covered the crops with débris, washed away a bridge north of and near the Gweedore Hotel, and carried granit bowlders, over a ton weight, for fully a mile down its bed. On reaching the high walls surrounding the chapel yard the impetuous torrent bore down all before it, and entered the chapel by the west gable door. The scared looks of the people, as if at some unusual thing passing along the floor towards the altar, first attracted the attention of the Rev. James Macfadden, parish priest, who was in the act of administering communion. The priest and people preserved order, but the unceasing roar of the torrent outside induced the pastor to ascend a few steps of the altar, when, on looking down the aisle, he saw the water, which had burst open the massive door, rushing inwards. He deposited the chalice containing the sacrament in the tabernacle and locked the door. Then, turning to the people, who were up to their waists in water, he directed and beckoned them to make their way out, or escape as best they could, divesting himself of his vestments. The water had now reached to his knees, and seeing no other means of safety he ascended the top of the altar, and made way from thence to the reredos behind it, and by the aid of a board crossed over the vestry to the chancel window, which he ascended to a safe hight by breaking the panes, inflicting a severe cut on his hand. By this time the water had closed the eastern door and then burst it and the door-case outwards, carrying with it several persons, including Sub-Constable Martin, who at the risk of his life, after several attempts, succeeded, with the aid of a civilian, in saving a woman being borne out along with him. The water then carried away the remaining boundary-wall and a bridge sixty yards lower down. Meantime, with the water eight feet deep, a terrible scene was occurring inside the chapel. The seats, bound together at the bottom, became floating rafts of which all who could availed themselves to save their lives. A large block of fir-wood carried in by the water kept afloat all who could sit on and cling to it. Others were saved by getting hold of a suspended lamp-chain and by grasping the window-cords and breaking the glass. A man named Gallaher, with ropes and garments, pulled others up to the gallery. Sub-Constable Mahoney and others placed ladders from the rocks outside to the windows, and by this means many escaped. The interior of the chapel was almost destroyed, and outside everything was carried away except the solid rock. There were about 400 people in the chapel. Five dead bodies have been recovered, and no more are missing. James Ferry, aged 16, was found dead at the vestry door, which had closed on his arm, preventing his egress. The others who lost their lives are Neil Doherty, Connell Boyle, aged 70; Grace McGarvan, aged 45 (all married), and Henry Gallaher, aged 16.

## THE MARINE CITY.

### Statement of the Captain.

*Dispatch to Detroit Post.*

ALPENA, Mich., Aug. 30.—Capt. Comer, Master of the Marine City, arrived here on the St. Paul this morning. He makes the following statement: We left Alpena, bound down, at 10:30 o'clock Sunday, with a full load of freight and about 105 passengers. We made Alcona at 1:30, and loaded 50,000 shingles and lath, put on wood for fuel, and took on ten passengers. We left Alcona about 3:30, with the First Mate in charge. I had laid down and was asleep, when about 5:30 o'clock I was awakened by Mate Smith, who rushed into my room saying the boat was on fire. I jumped up and ran into the cabin, and saw the flames around the smokestack, nearly three feet high above the cabin floor.

I went out on the promenade deck and asked the Mate if the steam-blowers were on. He replied: "I don't know." I ordered him below to turn them on full head, if possible, and then went on the hurricane deck and got a stream of water from that deck on to the flames, and placed the same in charge of the Second Mate. I then learned that Mate Smith had got a stream of water on the flames from the main deck on the discovery of the fire, and before I was called. He had the pony-engine at work, and then got a force at work on the hurricane deck with the buckets, thirty-seven in number. At first the water seemed to quell the flames, but they immediately broke through the skylight on the deck, about seven feet forward of the stack, which spread almost instantly across the boat. The whole boat seemed afire amidships. I was then satisfied we could not subdue the flames or save the boat, and therefore ordered the Mate to lower the boats and life-rafts.

They were only able to launch two boats, the fire being so hot that it drove the men from the life-rafts and the two other boats before they could be launched. All communication with the after part of the boat was cut off, and a general panic ensued. I saw some of the crew and passengers getting ready to jump into the lake, and ordered all to remain on board, but some did not obey me. I then made an effort to stop the engine, but the bell-ropes had burned, and the engineer was driven from the engine-room. I could not stop the wheels, and the wind was blowing quite fresh from the east, and striking us on the port bow, driving the flames aft, where the main part of the passengers were. I ordered the wheel hard aport, bringing the boat's stern to the wind. Then, as the wind drove the flames forward, I ordered the wheel hard astarboard to bring the boat up to the wind. Before she swung up to the wind she would not mind the helm, and the wheelsman reported that she had no connection with the helm. The boat then lay broadside to the wind, slowly working her wheels, and drifting toward the beach. Twenty-one passengers and a crew got into one of the boats which had been launched and sixteen into the other boats.

I assisted the passengers in getting things to support them in the water in case of necessity.

When I first came on deck I saw the tug Vulcan out in the lake, going up nearly abreast of us. She at once came to the rescue, and I encouraged the passengers to remain aboard until the tug got to us.

The wheelsman remained at his post until driven away by the flames.

The Vulcan came alongside and took off those forward, and before reaching us lowered her boat to pick up those in the water.

I was the last one to leave the forward part of the boat, at which time the flames were bursting through the deck well up forward. The Vulcan then worked aft, and got as near the wreck as possible. I manned a small boat and rescued the balance of those on the wreck aft.

The life-saving crew at Sturgeon Point reached us soon after the Vulcan, and did noble work in picking up and rescuing those in the water. The tug Grayling came up soon after and did great service in picking up those in the water. After all were taken off, the wreck continued to burn rapidly and drifted into the shore. She struck the bottom about 200 feet from the beach and two miles south of Alcona. As near as I can tell she had about 115 passengers on board at the time. The crew numbered thirty-four persons. From the best information I could gather only eight were missing. Of these three belonged to the crew and five were passengers.

I had been on our course about fifteen minutes from the dock when the fire was first discovered.

The crew and passengers rescued were landed at Alcona, where the citizens did everything to make them comfortable.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### HOOLEY'S.

The juvenile opera troupe appeared in "Pinafore" last night at this theatre, and the performance was witnessed by an audience fair in size, who seemed to derive considerable satisfaction from the efforts of the little folks. There is one child in the troupe called Miss Ida De Cort, the personater of *Ralph Rackstraw*, who deserves more than ordinary mention. While her voice is not quite as good as that possessed by some of her companions, she exhibits the intuition of a born actress. We watched her performance carefully, and we have seldom found so much grace in movement and in gesture and so much intelligence upon the stage in one so young. She admirably conceived the spirit of the character, and, although she could not sing Sullivan's music well, her execution was quite as admirable as her conception. Little Jennie Dunn, who used to be with Haverly, was the *Josephine*, Augustus Collins was the *Boatswain*, Miss Fannie Burroughs the *Sir Joseph*, I. Lasher the *Captain*, Arthur Dunn made an amusing *Deadeye*, and a funny marine was rendered by George Brennan. As children they all covered themselves with glory, singing the music not too much out of tune, and reading the lines in a way that could be understood.

### THE FLORENCES IN LONDON.

The New York *Herald* of Tuesday publishes the following cablegram, dated London, Aug. 30: "The Florences appeared to-night for the first time in the 'Mighty Dollar' at the Gaiety Theatre, this being the third American play introduced to Londoners this season, of which the 'Danites,' having made a third move to the Standard Theatre, is now running a prosperous career. Then Raymond's 'Col. Sellers,' which was unfortunate, and now the Florences come with their famous piece, which, to judge from the welcome and applause granted to-night, is voted a success 'by a large majority.' The house was crammed to its utmost capacity; not a seat was vacant, although this is the dead season in London. The brilliant audience included Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Mandeville, the Duke of Beaufort and his son Lord Somerset, Lord Algernon Lennox, the leading London critics, and many Americans. The Florences had an enthusiastic welcome. They were recalled after the first, second, and last acts, with flowers. Mrs. Florence was in her best vein, and highly amused the audience. Mr. Florence's *Judge Slote*, which was evidently recognized by the audience as the typical American Senator, as viewed from an English standpoint, evoked bursts of laughter and applause. The Gaiety favorits, Miss Kate Vaughan, whose costumes were marvelous, and Miss Connie Gilchrist, shared in the liberal applause of the audience. The scenery was elaborate and charming. The piece was produced with the greatest care. The following was the cast: *Bardwell Slote*, Mr. Florence; *Charley Brood*, Mr. Andrews; *Roland Vance*, Mr. Wyndham; *Arthur Lemaitre*, Mr. Fawcett; *Lord Cairngorm*, Mr. Shine; *Col. Dart*, Mr. Squires; the *Hon. George Saville*, Mr. Murray; *G. W. Skidmore*, Mr. Jenkins; *Lafayette Berry*, Mr. Crutwell; *Senator Weatherwax*, Mr. Cowlrick; *Targuinius Darwin*, Macrea; *Senator Hogwhistle*, Mr. Marshall; *Mrs. General Gilflory*, Mrs. Florence; *Clara Dart*, Miss Myra Holme; *Blanche Mossthorne*, Miss Kate Vaughan; *Libby Ray*, Miss Connie Gilchrist; *Laura Seabright*, Miss Putman. The following note is printed on the programs: 'The "Mighty Dollar," written by one of the leading dramatists of America, Mr. B. E. Woolf, is a theatrically-colored picture of American life and manners at Washington. It may claim to be a comedy in which story is subordinate to character. The *Hon. Bardwell Slote* (in America all Congressmen are allowed to use the prefix "Hon.") is a slightly exaggerated portrait of a Western Congressman, and *Mrs. General Gilflory* is another slightly exaggerated portrait of an American traveled lady, rich, good-natured, and somewhat vulgar. These portraits (and others in the play) have been accepted throughout America as humorous embodiments of existing types of character.' Altogether Mr. and Mrs. Florence may well be gratified at the very brilliant and successful first night."

### WINE-ROOM TALENT.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS VARIETY SPECIALty artists, 12 ballet girls, and 1 premier danseuse, to go to Dallas, Tex. For particulars apply to J. W. THOMPSON, Atlantic Hotel, corner Van Buren and La Salle-sts.

The above advertisement appeared in an evening paper yesterday afternoon. From time to time THE TRIBUNE has taken occasion to expose certain unprincipled men who periodically visit this city, and, by means of just such advertisements, have succeeded in deluding respectable young girls into accepting engagements to enter several dives in the West and in the Southwest. These girls are, by reason of their poverty, generally induced to go with these agents in the belief that they are entering upon a perfectly legitimate theatrical enterprise, and only realize when they reach their destination that they have been engaged for purposes of the most degraded character. Of course many of the young women who go to those places go with a full knowledge of what will be required of them, but many more are ignorant of what they are really engaged for until they are landed in the dives, where debauchery and robbery are the conspicuous features. Owing to their poverty they find themselves completely at the mercy of the "managers," and these "managers" are not slow to use every means to compel them to fill the contracts they have entered into in this city. Early in 1878 THE TRIBUNE published a statement made by a young girl who had been induced to go to Texas through just such an advertisement as the above. She happened to have friends enough in this city to pay her fare back. The man Thompson mentioned in this advertisement keeps a dance-house in Dallas, Tex., known as "Thompson's Theatre." The place is well known as one of the dives of the town. The girls engaged for specialty acts and the ballet are required to serve in the wine-room attached to this dive. A wine-room is but another name for a house of prostitution.

### A NEW PLAY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 1.—The theatrical season was opened this evening with John Dillon in "The Electric Light." Gibbons' Opera-House was crowded with the best people of Keokuk, and the piece, which is the handiwork of Mr. J. B. Runnion, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, scored a decided hit.

### DRAMATIC NOTES.

The Boston Museum was reopened on Monday evening last with "The School for Scandal."

Even the Halsted Street Opera-House is being decorated. Randolph Murray reopens it on Monday evening in "Henry Dunbar."

Messrs. Carnell and Eastwood, Dutch comedians from San Francisco, are in town. They will appear at Bliss Whittaker's benefit on Sunday next.

Messrs. Harry Thompson and J. Fred Warner, late of Baldwin's, San Francisco, engaged by W. R. Hayden to support Tom Keene, arrived last night.

The Lavitt vaudeville combination opened their season at Col. Sinn's Brooklyn Theatre on Monday evening last. The papers give the company favorable mention.

Willie Edouin's "Fun in a Photograph Gallery" has, according to the New York *Herald*, "leaped at a bound into popular favor." First presented on Monday last.

At the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Monday night Rice's "Revels" company opened to a crowded house. Miss Topsy Venn, the imported burlesque actress, made a great success.

Mr. J. W. Shannon's "A Golden Game," was produced at the New York Standard for the first time in that city on Monday evening. The *Herald* says the presentation was "fairly successful."

Denman Thompson on Monday evening began his season at Syracuse, N. Y. This will be the third engagement in that town, and so far hundreds have been turned away every evening. He opens at McVicker's on Monday. He will play here five weeks.

John Habberton's new piece, "Deacon Crochet," produced at Albaugh's Holiday Street Theatre on Monday evening, is said to be written with great literary finish, is strong in character, healthy in tone, and to have evoked two or three calls at the end of every act.

The two rotten eggs that William A. Welch, the young blood, threw at the actress who would not love him, Miss Georgie Parker, while the latter was playing in the Philadelphia Walnut Street Theatre, have cost him dearly. To avoid further prosecution Welch has paid Miss Parker $500.

Mr. Sothern is quoted by a correspondent of the Boston *Herald* as writing thus: "Dear W——: After the cutting I felt better, but this morning another large abscess showed itself, and that, in a few days, will also have to be opened. Oh, it's so wearying and wearing! God only knows how the whole thing's going to end."

When the Mastodon Minstrels struck London, Thomas Dixon, who had signed a two-years' contract, left the party, returned to New York, and joined the San Francisco Minstrels in that city. Mr. Haverly brought suit against Dixon, the Supreme Court has issued an injunction restraining him from playing, and Mr. Haverly will at once ship Mr. Dixon across the water to finish his engagement.

"Michel Strogoff," the new play of Messrs. Dennery and Jules Verne, has been read to the artists of the Chatelet, Paris. The piece is in fourteen tableaux, and in certain scenes there will be 400 persons on the stage. There will be more than 800 costumes of all kinds,—Russian, Tartar, Tsigane, Tcheck, Siberian. Finally, there will be two grand ballets. The right of producing this piece in England and the United States has been already acquired by M. L. Mayer, of London.

The management of the Grand Opera-House have very wisely concluded not to open the sale of tickets for their inaugural week until next Monday morning. The reasons for this are that it may be possible to rearrange the new patent chairs which are now being placed in the auditorium of the house. In arranging the seats a radical departure has been made from the methods ordinarily employed in theatres. The management announce positively that the house will be opened for performances on Monday evening. Work is being pushed forward night and day.

Boucicault is not greatly impressed with Bernhardt's acting. At a recent dinner party in London he said: "I never saw but two great tragedians,—one was Rachel, the other Frederic Lemaitre; they used altogether different processes from those in vogue nowadays. I could see by Bernhardt's performance of *Adrienne Lecouvreur* that she had followed some of Rachel's business, which, of course, passed into tradition; but, whereas Rachel was a tigress in the great scene of the fourth act, Sara became by comparison the domestic cat. The best thing in Mme. Bernhardt's performance of *Adrienne* was, to my mind, her recitation of the fable 'Le Deux Pigeons' (this had earned her admittance to the Conservatoire as a girl); indeed, I am not prepared to say that her reading of Lafontaine's lines was not better than Rachel's, for the reason that it was more playful and less heavy; but after that, the deluge! The manner in which Mme. Bernhardt plays the death-scene is vitally wrong. She seems to be chiefly concerned with the fact that it is very hard for her to die; not because death will tear her from those who love her, but because life is sweet for its own sake, and she might have a jolly time in it."

Some few years ago, says the *Parisian*, the famous Blanche d'Antigny, who, like Miss Neilson, sprang, so to speak, from the gutter, died in the same way, on her return from Cairo, in a room at the Grand Hotel, with her unopened trunks standing before her. The coincidence may, strangely enough, be developed still further. Blanche d'Antigny was to a large extent the original Zola's "Nana," a dramatized version of which is to be brought out next season at the Ambigu. The difficulty, however, is to find a blonde woman to play the rôle. A well-known French actress had spoken to the author of the play, Mr. Busnach, of a beautiful English actress who spoke French like a native. Mr. Busnach asked for an interview to be arranged. The English actress was no other than Miss Neilson, who has died much as Nana died, just on the point when she was about to be asked to create the character before a French audience. Miss Neilson did in reality speak French with facility, an acquirement which she made in her early Bohemian days. She is said to have been born in 1850, and to have made her début at Margate at the age of 15. We do not dispute the facts, but before she appeared on the stage Miss Neilson served as barmaid at a little French café, the Café de la Regence, which existed until within a few years in Windmill street, Haymarket. It was there that Miss Lilian first learnt French, and she left behind such a reputation for beauty and charms that all the barmaids of the café ever afterward called themselves Lilian.

"Fritz" Emmet was to have begun an engagement at the New York Grand Opera-House on Monday evening last. At the time of opening, when a large crowd had gathered, a placard was stuck up announcing that "owing to the illness of Mr. J. K. Emmet there would be no performance." A yell of derision first went up, and a great roar of laughter followed. The men in the middle broke for the street, hurling imprecations at the management, the star, themselves, and every one else. The audience disappeared, the lights were put out, and a reporter interviewed Mr. John F. Poole, who explained the difficulty in the following way: "Well, you see," he said, "at half-past 6 we sent back on the stage to know if Mr. Emmet had arrived. That is a rule with us. We received a negative answer. So we waited awhile. Half an hour later we sent back again, and the answer was the same. Then we began to become uneasy. Mr. McCoy said that he thought it would be all right, and so we went on with the customary preparations for opening. By and by the people began to come, and then, as Mr. Emmet had not put in an appearance, I sent to his hotel to know whether there was anything wrong, and his agent came over and said that he was not well, but to go on and give him until a quarter before 8. By that time he hoped Mr. Emmet would be ready, and they would do all in their power to get him into condition to perform his part. After that Mr. Emmet's son, a young man of 16, came to the theatre and said that he did not think his father would be able to play. He said that his father was on his way to the theatre in a cab with him, and that he put him (the son) out, and then drove away, he could not say where." The engagement has been canceled.

## VICTORIOUS TURNERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Eight Turners from Milwaukee who gained several prizes at the contest in Germany arrived to-day in the steamer Herder. They were met by delegates from the Turnvereins of this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Newark at Hoboken, and escorted to the Belvidere House, in this city, where an informal reception was held. A torchlight procession takes place Friday night, and afterwards a banquet.

The Milwaukee Turners and seventy-five delegates of the New York Association go to Boston Saturday night to enjoy a banquet there Sunday, and give exhibition games Monday and Tuesday, and bring their visit to a close at the grand ball Tuesday night. The Chicago and Detroit Turners have invited the Milwaukee Turners to visit them. They expect to be home the 7th inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite new Court-House.

The Inaugural Performance
IN THIS
MAGNIFICENT TEMPLE OF ART,
WILL TAKE PLACE
On Monday Evening, Sept. 6, 1880.

The Hoey & Hardie Combination
Will make their initial appearance in a new 5-act Romantic Drama adapted from the French of M. d'Ennery, author of "The Two Orphans," "Celebrated Case," &c., &c., by Mr. Geo. Hoey, entitled a

CHILD OF THE STATE!

EXTRACT FROM THE LAW OF HOLLAND.
*"Any man known to have compromised the honor of a*
CHILD OF THE STATE
*Of Holland, and said orphan under twenty-one years of age, shall be by law compelled to marry her. But should the man be already married, or refuse to bestow on her his name, he shall be condemned to suffer the highest penalty of the law—DEATH."*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Because of a possible readjustment of seats the management will not open the reserved sale until the morning of Monday, Sept. 6, at 7 a. m., in the Box Office of the Opera House.

CHICAGO NATATORIUM,
504 and 506 West Madison-st.
Friday, Sept. 3, 1880. Second annual Prize Swimming and Aquatic Entertainment. Part 1st. 10 a. m. For Ladies only.
1. School and Prize Swimming by pupils of this season, two lengths of bath; grace and correctness of motion. Prize, Gold Medal. 2. Pupils of this and former seasons; elegance and perfect motion. Prize, Gold Medal. 3. Race for speed, four lengths of bath. Open to all pupils. Prize, Silver Medal. 4. The Lilliputians. A beautiful pair of very small swimmers. 5. Quartette Elegante. By the Misses Loeb and Masters, Mr. Rubovits, and Jac. Ringer. 6. Fun in Water. Open to all. Part 2d. 8 p. m. Good music. 1. Prize Swimming for male pupils of this season, two lengths of bath, for boys under 12 years of age; grace and correctness of motion. Prize, Silver Medal. 2. Two lengths of bath, for boys under 15 years of age, scholars of this season; grace and correct motion. Prize, Gold Medal. 3. Ten lengths of bath, race for speed, for this season's scholars only. First prize, Gold Medal; second prize, Silver Medal. 4. Race for speed, fifteen lengths of bath, open to all, professionals excepted. Prize, Silver Medal. 5. Sack Race, very amusing. Prize, Silver Cup. 6. Man Overboard. 7. Perfection of Diving. For pupils only. Prize, Silver Cup. 8. Exhibition of Speed, fine Swimming, high and shallow Diving, Swimming under Water, Graceful Evolutions, by the Lady and Gentlemen Teachers of the Institution. To conclude with a social swim.
L. J. KADISH, President.

WHITE-STOCKING PARK.
BASE-BALL!
TWO GREAT GAMES TO-DAY.
TROY TEAM
vs.
CHICAGO,
This Morning at 11 o'clock,
This Afternoon at 3:20 o'clock.
No other arrangement to get series off possible.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS AND MATINEES
Of the Great Success
ALL THE RAGE.
27th to 32d Consecutive Performances.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Next Week—DENMAN THOMPSON as JOSHUA WHITCOMB. Seats can now be secured.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY..............Manager and Proprietor
REMEMBER, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
A. M. PALMER'S
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY
In their Great Play, in four acts,
THE DANICHEFFS!
With a Powerful Cast, including Mr. Chas. R. Thorne.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.
Sunday Night, Sept. 5, only GRAND BENEFIT of BLISS WHITAKER.
Monday—The Powerful Drama, LED ASTRAY.

J. H. HAVERLY'S
GRAND MASTODON PAVILION,
Lake Front, between Ball Grounds and Exposition.
DANIEL O'LEARY'S
Great Test Tournament!
COMMENCING SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 8 p. m.
Daniel O'Leary to ride 30 miles for $500 against three runners.
SUNDAY, Sept. 5, 12 m. (noon),
START OF THE GREAT TEST RACE
BETWEEN MEN AND HORSES.
*156 Hours, "Go as You Please,"*
PURSE, $4,000.
Admission, 50 cents. Music afternoon and evening. Grand Stand for ladies and children; no extra charge.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
40 ARTISTS. | MILES' JUVENILE OPERA CO. | 40 ARTISTS.
(A consolidation of Haverly's celebrated Juvenile Opera Co., the New York Juvenile Comedy Co., and Miles' Juvenile Pinafore Co., and forming THE ONLY JUVENILE TROUPE before the public.)
This eve., Fri., and Sat. eves. BELLS of CORNEVILLE.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
H. M. S. PINAFORE. H. M. S. PINAFORE.
Sunday eve. (LAST performance)...LITTLE DUKE.
Sept. 6—MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL and Company.

BAUM'S CONCERT GARDEN,
Corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.
TO-NIGHT, and every night and Sunday Matinee, for one week only,
GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
Abbey's Genuine SPANISH STUDENTS, together with the celebrated Chicago HORN QUARTETTE. Admission, 50 cents. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Every night this week, and Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday Matinees,
THIELMAN'S BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Monday, Sept. 6—TONY PASTOR'S STAR NOVELTY COMBINATION.

MEDICAL.

RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

Fully 25 per cent of the human race are victims to partial or complete impotency. This startling assertion will be fully corroborated by every intelligent physician. The principal causes producing this disease are indiscretions or excesses. Some of the common symptoms are loss of vigor, spermatorrhœa, pain in the back, disposition to avoid society, languor, gloomy forebodings, mental distress, nervous debility, and leucorrhœa (in females), debilitating dreams, &c. Let no false modesty prevent the parent from warning the child of this great evil. Secret habits are the result of ignorance.

There is a well-known principle in animal physiology that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened, then that organ is weak. There is a remedy in the reach of all, one that has stood the test for over half a century. Dr. Ricord's VITAL RESTORATIVE has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris as an infallible specific for the above, contains no phosphorus, cantharides, or other poison; is purely VEGETABLE, producing no reaction, and is permanent in effect; is a sugar-coated pill, and can be had of Levassor & Co., 13 bis rue Richelieu, Paris (France), or of Dr. S. Brown Sigesmond, Proprietors. Address P. O. Box 1194, New York. Send for circular. Box of 100 pills, $3, box of 400, $10; sent by mail upon receipt of price.

CERTIFICATE.
PARIS, July 18, 1873—19 Rue de la Paix.—A Mr. H. L., fifty-three years old, had been a widower twenty-five years, nervous temperament; had suffered for thirty years with spermatorrhœa, and for ten years with nervous debility and entire impotency. For eighteen years he tried every known remedy without any benefit. He came to me and I advised him to try Ricord's Vital Restorative. After four months he was discouraged, but I insisted upon his continuing its use, and in nine months he was restored to full health and vigor—got married, and has two fine children.

Out of 349 patients treated 65 were cured within 70 days, 115 in six weeks, 159 between two and three months, 8 between five and six months, 1 in nine months.
DR. M. PERIGORD,
Medicine de la Hospital Charity.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
VANSCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.,
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T. A. SMITH, Sole General Agent for the U. S., Mexico, and the West India Islands, except to Wholesale Druggists. Office, Room 1 Singer Building, St. Lo[illegible]

# The Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. MCFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**Haverly's Theatre.**

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of A. M. Palmer's Union-Square Theatre Company. "The Danicheffs."

**McVicker's Theatre.**

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "All the Rage."

**Hooley's Theatre.**

Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Miles' Juvenile Opera Company. "Little Duke."

**Olympic Theatre.**

Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Thielman's Burlesque Troupe. "The Lucky Hit."

**White Stocking Base-Ball Park.**

Michigan avenue, opposite Washington street. Games between the Troy and Chicago Clubs at 11 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1880.

MR. GEORGE C. LUDLOW was nominated for Governor of New Jersey by the Democrats of that State yesterday.

THE customs receipts of the United States for August were $19,000,000, against $17,000,000 for July. A handsome increase.

THE Houston *Post* estimates the cotton crop of Texas for this year at 1,250,000 bales, or one-fourth of the entire crop of the United States. This amount is unprecedented, but it can be increased by greater care in dealing with the destructive cotton-worm.

THE public debt of the United States, which is now $2,121,237,406, or, less the cash in the Treasury, $1,924,569,074, was reduced during the month of August by $12,027,167. The reduction during the part of the fiscal year which has already elapsed,—that is to say, since June 30,—has been $17,802,221.

A ROWING match has been arranged between Riley and Courtney. The match is to come off within the next thirty days. Courtney gives Riley considerable odds, putting up $500 to Riley's $350. It is to be hoped that the favorit will show up better than in his recent contest with Hanlan at Washington.

SINCE the passage of the Bland Silver bill there have been coined $68,189,750 in standard silver dollars. Of this sum only $19 8 6,443 is in circulation, the balance being in the Treasury vaults. During the month of August, however, 1,285,483 silver dollars were put into circulation, which indicates an increased demand for that kind of money.

THE following gentlemen were nominated for Congress yesterday: J. S. Collins, by the Republicans of the First Georgia District; Andrew G. Chapman, by the Fifth Maryland Democrats; Orlando Powers, by the Fourth Michigan Democrats; and Cyrus D. Prescott was renominated by the Republicans of the Twenty-third New York District.

CHARLES HITES, a chairmaker of Dayton, O., lent his brother-in-law, Charles Heterich, some money. Tuesday night Hites made a demand on Heterich for repayment of the debt. This greatly angered the borrower, and, after ruminating over the matter, he went to Hites' house and shot him dead. This is a new method of paying old debts.

TWO YOUNG boys named Whittaker were killed by lightning near Martinsville, Ind., Tuesday. They had been playing when the storm came on, and sought the shelter of a small shade-tree. They had been there only a short time when they were struck by the fatal bolt. A young man named Lewis and their brother were also injured, it is feared fatally.

CARDINAL NINA, the Papal Secretary, who has been very ill recently, has been pronounced convalescent. During his illness the Vatican authorities have not been idle. They have projected the establishment of a college at Malta where missionaries for the propagation of the faith in Africa will be educated. Some 500,000 lire will be expended in this enterprise.

THE Superior of the Alsatian Jesuits will be permitted to remain in Paris, and will be recognized as a regular priest, and the other Alsatian Jesuits as his curates. This is a concession to the Alsatian Catholics, who left their country rather than live there under German rule. Patriotism covers a multitude of sins from the eyes the of French Republicans.

THE bill permitting the burial in the public cemeteries of non-Episcopalian Protestants (Dissenters, as they are called in England) passed the House of Commons yesterday. The bill had passed the Commons previously, but on reaching the Lords was amended and sent back. All the amendments have not been concurred in, and it may be that the Lords, who are in the rejecting mood, may refuse to pass the measure.

NOTWITHSTANDING the eagerness with which the Democrats claimed Pennsylvania for Hancock immediately after the Cincinnati Convention, they have already given up all hopes of carrying the State. It is certain to go Republican this year by at least 30,000 majority. The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, who is very active in the campaign, will probably succeed Senator Wallace in the United States Senate.

TURKEY, now that the determination of the European Powers is taking a definit shape, is rather anxious to go as far as the circumstances will permit in making concessions of territory to Greece and Montenegro. Abeddin Pasha, the Turkish Foreign Minister, has made a second offer at compromise. This time the offer is very generous, but the Powers will probably stand by their first demands.

BARNUM was in Indianapolis yesterday, and will divide his time for the next thirty days between Ohio and Indiana. He proposes to wage a very aggressive campaign during that time. He has plenty of money, and between himself and English the Kentuckians south of the Ohio River will be amply provided for. All the Democratic oratorical talent of the country will be turned loose for the next thirty days on the October States, and all the available Democratic funds will be placed where Barnum thinks they can do the most good. Already have the pair of Democratic worthies, Barnum and English, struck a snag. Ex-Gov. Hendricks cannot be induced to take any part in the campaign. He sulks in his tent, and his sulking and that of other prominent Democratic Indianians, Barnum fears, will prove disastrous to the party. Barnum will not make the experiment of sending mules to Indianapolis this time; he will be on hand to furnish them.

COL. GRIERSON reports Victoria's band in the Candelaria Mountains in Mexico about 150 miles west of Fort Quitman. They have lost about forty men in skirmishes with our troops, and their cattle are nearly worn out. Had the Mexicans only acted with ordinary vigilance, the whole band would have been compelled to surrender long before this. As it is they must soon make terms with the Mexicans or yield unconditionally to the United States.

THOMAS MCDONALD, a young farmer of Pickaway County, Ohio, was taken from his residence Tuesday evening by a mob and hanged. McDonald was of a very quarrelsome disposition, and gave great annoyance to his neighbors. Only the day before the hanging he had a dispute with one of them, and was badly whipped. He threatened revenge, and it is probable that his more peaceable neighbors determined to get rid of him before he did any more mischief.

AS WAS anticipated, Gov. Nance and all the present State officers except the Superintendent of Public Schools and Land Commissioner were renominated yesterday by the Nebraska Republicans. Resolutions indorsing Gen. Garfield and the platform and record of the Republican party were also adopted. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and the utmost harmony prevailed. Congressman Valentine was renominated by acclamation and amid much applause.

THE Democratic Convention of the Fourteenth Legislative District of this State resulted in a bolt yesterday, led by Luther Bartlett, a prominent and very respectable farmer of Du Page County. The bolters nominated Col. Ed Joslyn, of Elgin, for the minority representative from the district, while the rump named "Jim" Herrington. "Jim" is not very well liked by the respectable Democrats of the district. The probabilities now point to the election of three Republicans.

MR. GEORGE ORMROD, Superintendent of the Keely Run Colliery, with six companions descended the mine for the purpose of trying to ascertain what progress the steam forced into the mine was making in the way of extinguishing the fire. When the door opening into the main gallery was nearly completed, there was an explosion which blew the men in all directions. One man was killed, and all the others were more or less injured by the explosion and burned by the escaping steam.

A BILL assimilating the law regulating the registration of voters in Ireland to the law of registration in England was rejected by the House of Lords last evening. On the announcement of the rejection of the bill in the House of Commons Mr. Parnell asked the Government to make the measure part of the Appropriation bill which was then under consideration, but Mr. Forster on behalf of the Government refused to accede to this extreme course, whereupon Mr. Parnell had the consideration of the Appropriation bill postponed for one night, and the Lords will have to remain away from the hunting field one day longer.

M. JOSEPH NIMMO, JR., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has just made a showing which indicates that the United States would not gain very great commercial advantages by the completion of the proposed Panama Canal. The value of the commodities transferred from New York to San Francisco, and from San Francisco to New York, via Panama, for the year 1869 was $70,202,029, against $4,947,755 for the year 1879. The trade between all Atlantic ports and Pacific ports of the United States by way of Cape Horn has correspondingly decreased. Mr. Nimmo also points out that the trade between San Francisco and other ports on the Pacific slope and Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities of the Mississippi Valley would not be at all affected by the proposed canal.

MR. JENNE, the United States Vice-Consul at New Laredo, Mexico, has furnished a full report of the circumstances attending the escape, or attempted escape, of prisoners from the Laredo, Tex., jail the 11th of August. Seventeen of those who got out of jail attempted to cross the Rio Grande to the Mexican side, and were pursued and fired at by the people of Laredo. While this was going on, and in order to aid the fugitives, the Mexican policemen and citizens on the opposit bank fired on the Americans. The Texans maintained their fire, however, until eight of the runaways were killed and six recaptured. Only three are missing out of all who made their escape. The Mexicans fired about twenty shots in all. Mr. Jenne takes occasion to say that the Texans who fired on the prisoners did it without any authority whatever.

THE French police found the Jesuit schools and colleges visited yesterday almost entirely deserted by the clerical members of the Order, the only exception being at Poitiers, where there remained six members. Three of them claimed to be proprietors of the place, and were allowed to stay. The expulsion of the others caused considerable excitement among the inhabitants. From the fact that the conditions on which the religious congregations of the Roman Catholic Church are permitted to remain in France have been approved of by the Archbishops of Paris and Rouen and the Papal Agent, it is evident that these conditions are by no means harsh or arbitrary. The attempt of the Ultramontane organs to excite prejudice against the Republican Government of France in view of these facts will not and ought not to be of much avail.

BISHOP CHATARD, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Indianapolis, or Vincennes, has placed under ban the several divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians whose members tripped the light fantastic at a picnic near Indianapolis recently. The period of suspension is two months, and during that time the offending Hibernians are forbidden any participation in Church ceremonies either individually or as a body. Bishop Elder, of Cincinnati, is having a lively time with some of the Irish Catholics of his diocese too. The Knights of St. Patrick have incurred his displeasure, and are not in a submissive mood. But in trying to repress the tendency of the Cincinnati ladies to "bang" their hair and to wear stylish bonnets Bishop Elder has taken on himself a task compared with which his troubles with the gallant sons of St. Patrick is only a very small circumstance.

GEN. BUTLER took control of the Massachusetts Convention yesterday. The Chairman, Mr. Collins, acted entirely under his instructions, and, as the Convention was almost unanimously Butlerite, it was as orderly as a Democratic Convention is expected to be. Gen. Butler declined to be placed in nomination, for the very good reason that he knows there was not the slightest chance for the Democrats to go within 30,000 votes of carrying the State. Butler gave as his reasons for not accepting the honor that his motives in joining the Democratic party might be misinterpreted, and his nomination might offend some of the old leaders and cause dissension in the party. Charles P. Thompson, of Gloucester, was nominated for Governor, receiving 536 votes, to 448 for ex-Gov. Gaston. The State ticket was easily completed, as there were not many seeking the barren honor of a nomination. The resolutions adopted are of the usual Democratic type, spiced with a little Butlerism.

## DEMOCRATS IN THE WAR.

The Democrats, having nominated a professional soldier as their standard-bearer in the pending Presidential campaign, seem to think it necessary to vindicate their party's record in the War of the Rebellion in order to establish their consistency. That is one explanation of the frequent references in Democratic speeches to the relative number of Democrats and Republicans who went into the Union army. Another explanation may be found in the ambition of Democratic managers to secure for Gen. Hancock a large proportion of the soldier vote, the great bulk of which has been cast with the Republican party since the end of the War, as it was during the War. This purpose accounts in the main for such assertions as Trumbull made recently, as Butler made when he declared that three-fifths of those who went with him from New England were Democrats, and as Stiles made the other evening when he boasted that nine-tenths of his regiment were Democrats. We have no data at hand to refute these statements, but they are made in extravagant terms, are utterly improbable on their face, and are put forth without the slightest evidence of their accuracy. But, even if it be admitted that such particular cases as the Democrats cite are correctly stated, the general record during and since the War shows that the soldiers have voted as they fought, without regard to previous party affiliations.

When it became evident that war was inevitable, Senator Douglas sounded the keynote for his followers by declaring that there were only two parties in the country,—patriots and traitors. From that moment the Union armies were recruited from the pollists at the North which registered the votes that had been cast for Lincoln and Douglas. There were no traitors among the followers of the former; there were some among the followers of the latter; but the patriots of both constituencies united upon the battle-field and at the ballot-box. Men who *had* been Democrats did valiant service in battling for the Union, but the rump of the Democratic party which was left at the North continued to be associated with the effort to destroy the Government. It retained its bad name by its own conduct. Its most conspicuous leaders became carping critics of the prosecution of the War, and embarrassed the Government as far as they could in their influence upon legislation. Secret and treasonable leagues were organized in several States to keep up a fire in the rear. The Democratic National Convention of 1864 nominated an unsuccessful soldier, and declared the War "a failure." The Democratic Convention of 1868 denounced the results of the War when formulated into legislative measures as "unconstitutional, null, and void." The Union soldiers of the North whom Trumbull, Butler, Stiles, and other Democratic orators of the day speak of as Democrats had no sympathy with the actual career of the Democratic party of that time, but refused to vote for its candidates, and, in the main, have continued to refuse to this very day their support to a party so intimately associated with, and so directly responsible for, the War of the Rebellion.

The present Democratic effort to turn the soldier vote of the North against the Republican party for the first time since the War is a foreordained failure. It rests upon deception and fraud. Gen. Hancock's personal influence in this direction may be set down as almost *nil*. To the soldiers who fought voluntarily for the Government, whether they had been Democrats or Republicans, Gen. Hancock is merely the professional soldier who, during the War, performed the service for which the Government had educated and paid him, and who, since the War, has been mainly conspicuous for a political ambition which he was willing to work out by affiliating with the former enemies of the Union and while still enjoying the emoluments of the Government. There were regularly educated soldiers, like Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas, who, without regard to their previous party attachments, aroused the enthusiasm of the Union people, partly by their brilliant achievements, and partly by the intense patriotism that governed their martia exploits, and their career subsequent to the War. Gen. Hancock had not the good fortune to command a similar devotion from the loyal people of the Nation, and he will scarcely be able to invoke it now by acting as the leader of a "Solid South."

Nor is Gen. Hancock's record as a soldier sustained by the present designs of the party which is striving to elect him President. While the Democratic orators at the North are obtruding his claims upon the loyal soldier vote, the Democratic orators at the South are declaring that he is leading a fight for the "same principles for which Lee and Jackson fought during four years." While the Northern exponents of Democratic sentiment and purpose are seeking to impress upon the Union soldiers that their party has "accepted" the results of the War, the Democratic party of the South continues to proscribe men who fought against the "Lost Cause," refuses to abide by the constitutional amendments growing out of the War, nullifies the laws of Congress, cheats and persecutes the freedmen, and promises its constituency, in the words of Congressman Blackburn, of Kentucky, "to have stricken from the statute-books the last vestige of the War legislation." Can the Union soldiers, whether they were or were not Democrats before the War, be reasonably expected to sustain by their votes to-day a deliberate project for undermining and overthrowing the system which they fought to maintain?

There is just one class of soldiers about whose Democracy there is no question—viz.: the Rebel soldiers. They were Democrats before the War; they were Democrats during the War; they are Democrats now. They expect from the Democratic party now what they expected from it at the time they took up arms against the Government,—aid and comfort in sectional domination. These Democrats will be the controlling element in any Democratic Government that may be established. They will dictate in caucus the legislation which shall be passed and that which shall be repealed. They will hold a permanent and effective influence over any resisting Democrats of the North by their power to direct the distribution of the Government patronage. There are overwhelming evidences that their sectional hatred of the North has been intensified, if there has been any change, by the recollections of the "Lost Cause," the emancipation of the slaves, and the superior prosperity of the North. If they consent to vote for a Union soldier for President, it is only because they believe that their last hope of triumph lies in this concealment of their ambition, and because they feel entirely confident of their power to "run the machine" in the event of a Democratic victory. Will Trumbull, Butler, or Stiles make out a roster of Democratic soldiers—we mean those who fought on the Union side—who are favorable to the reactionary policy which the "Solid South" expects to inaugurate?

## THE CENSUS OF ILLINOIS.

We print the census returns of the various counties of Illinois as they have been returned to Washington by the several Supervisors. A few counties in the Livingston district, as given in this table, are not final, but they are so nearly official that the final revision will not alter the general result as we give it in THE TRIBUNE this morning.

The total population of the State is 3,077,771, against 2,539,891 in 1870, a gain of 537,880 since 1870, the gain being in the proportion of 21 per cent. There are eleven counties which show a slight decrease, and these counties are mainly on the Illinois River, though Pike County, which is also on the river, shows more than an average gain. In some of the counties in Southern Illinois the gain is comparatively large. A large portion of the total gain of the State is to be found in this county. In fact, the gain in the northern parts of the State is to be found mainly in the cities and towns, where manufactures have been established.

The panic of 1873 fell with great severity upon a large portion of the farmers, who had, under the delusion of cheap money and expanded credit, made loans at heavy interest and bought more land than they needed. Many of these in the first years of distress sold out their lands and went to Kansas and to States further West. Within the present year many of these farmers have returned and others will follow, and before another year has expired there will be a large addition to the lands under cultivation in Illinois. Smaller farms closely and thoroughly farmed will be hereafter the prevailing system in Illinois, thereby adding to the number of the cultivators, and adding also immensely to the aggregate product and to the product per acre. Never in the history of Illinois have farm lands been so profitable as they have since 1877, and hereafter, under the general extension of the system of tile-drainage and closer farming, these profits will continue to grow.

The growth of Illinois since the admission of the State in 1818 has been marvelous. The first railroad which brought into the State either passenger or freight was after 1850, or less than thirty years ago, and during these thirty years the population has increased from 850,000 to more than 3,000,000. The population of Illinois as shown by the several censuses is as follows:

| *Dates.* | *Population.* |
|---|---|
| 1810 | 12,282 |
| 1820 | 55,162 |
| 1830 | 157,445 |
| 1840 | 476,183 |
| 1850 | 851,470 |
| 1860 | 1,711,951 |
| 1870 | 2,539,891 |
| 1880 | 3,077,771 |

From 1870 to 1880 Illinois held the position of the fourth State in the Union in point of population, being exceeded by New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. In 1870 Ohio exceeded Illinois by 125,369, and the expectation has been that in 1880 our State would equal if not exceed Ohio. Though the population of Ohio has not yet been made known, it has been estimated, from the partial returns published, that it will reach about 3,200,000,—thus exceeding that of Illinois in 1880 by the same number as it did in 1870. So Illinois must be content for another decade to be the fourth State in the Union in point of population.

The reader who will contrast the figures of the increase of population in Illinois during the last ten years—the latter five years of which have been most prosperous, and with a tide of population flowing in—with the reported increase in South Carolina, a State to which no person has ever migrated and from which there is a persistent exodus, may form a pretty clear conclusion as to the fraudulent character of the South Carolina enumeration. An increase of 21 per cent in Illinois, and of 43 per cent in South Carolina! The corrected table of population of Illinois, with a statement of the increase of each county, is as follows:

| *Counties.* | *1860.* | *1870.* | *1880.* | *Inc.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 41,323 | 56,362 | 59,343 | 2,977 |
| Alexander | 4,707 | 10,564 | 14,972 | 4,408 |
| Bond | 9,815 | 13,152 | 15,072 | 1,920 |
| Boone | 11,678 | 12,942 | 11,549 | *1,393 |
| Brown | 9,938 | 12,205 | 13,065 | 860 |
| Bureau | 26,426 | 32,415 | 33,201 | 786 |
| Calhoun | 5,144 | 6,562 | 7,560 | 98 |
| Carroll | 11,733 | 16,705 | 17,047 | 343 |
| Cass | 11,325 | 11,580 | 15,522 | 3,942 |
| Champaign | 14,629 | 32,737 | 40,784 | 8,047 |
| Christian | 10,492 | 20,363 | 28,270 | 7,907 |
| Clark | 14,987 | 18,719 | 21,901 | 3,182 |
| Clay | 9,336 | 15,875 | 16,272 | 397 |
| Clinton | 10,941 | 16,285 | 19,817 | 3,532 |
| Coles | 14,203 | 25,235 | 26,072 | 837 |
| Cook | 144,954 | 349,966 | 606,801 | 256,835 |
| Crawford | 11,551 | 13,889 | 16,179 | 2,290 |
| Cumberland | 8,311 | 12,223 | 13,764 | 1,541 |
| De Kalb | 19,086 | 23,265 | 26,728 | 3,463 |
| De Witt | 10,820 | 14,768 | 17,031 | 2,263 |
| Douglas | 7,140 | 13,484 | 15,873 | 2,389 |
| Du Page | 14,701 | 16,685 | 19,270 | 2,585 |
| Edgar | 16,925 | 21,450 | 25,520 | 4,070 |
| Edwards | 5,454 | 7,565 | 8,506 | 941 |
| Effingham | 7,816 | 15,653 | 19,138 | 3,485 |
| Fayette | 11,189 | 19,638 | 21,098 | 1,460 |
| Ford | 1,979 | 9,103 | 15,107 | 6,004 |
| Franklin | 9,393 | 12,652 | 16,102 | 3,450 |
| Fulton | 33,338 | 38,291 | 41,302 | 3,011 |
| Gallatin | 8,055 | 11,134 | 13,320 | 2,186 |
| Greene | 16,093 | 20,277 | 23,103 | 2,826 |
| Grundy | 10,379 | 14,938 | 16,735 | 1,797 |
| Hamilton | 9,915 | 13,014 | 16,758 | 3,744 |
| Hancock | 29,061 | 35,935 | 35,409 | *526 |
| Hardin | 3,759 | 5,113 | 6,018 | 1,005 |
| Henderson | 9,501 | 12,582 | 10,844 | *1,738 |
| Henry | 20,660 | 35,506 | 36,785 | 1,279 |
| Iroquois | 12,325 | 25,782 | 35,466 | 9,684 |
| Jackson | 9,589 | 19,634 | 22,462 | 2,828 |
| Jasper | 8,364 | 11,234 | 14,531 | 3,297 |
| Jefferson | 12,965 | 17,864 | 20,137 | 2,273 |
| Jersey | 12,051 | 15,054 | 15,630 | 576 |
| Jo Daviess | 27,325 | 27,820 | 27,371 | *449 |
| Johnson | 9,342 | 11,248 | 13,260 | 2,012 |
| Kane | 30,062 | 39,091 | 43,987 | 4,896 |
| Kankakee | 15,412 | 24,352 | 26,500 | 2,148 |
| Kendall | 13,074 | 12,399 | 12,980 | 581 |
| Knox | 28,663 | 39,522 | 38,368 | *1,154 |
| Lake | 18,257 | 21,014 | 21,211 | 197 |
| La Salle | 48,332 | 60,792 | 70,280 | 9,488 |
| Lawrence | 9,214 | 12,533 | 12,921 | 388 |
| Lee | 17,651 | 27,171 | 27,626 | 455 |
| Livingston | 11,637 | 31,471 | 38,885 | 7,414 |
| Logan | 14,272 | 23,053 | 25,255 | 2,202 |
| Macon | 13,738 | 26,481 | 30,684 | 4,203 |
| Macoupin | 24,602 | 32,726 | 37,606 | 4,880 |
| Madison | 31,251 | 44,131 | 49,636 | 5,515 |
| Marion | 12,739 | 20,622 | 23,670 | 3,048 |
| Marshall | 13,437 | 16,956 | 15,137 | *1,819 |
| Mason | 10,931 | 16,184 | 16,228 | 44 |
| Massac | 6,213 | 9,581 | 10,604 | 1,023 |
| McDonough | 20,069 | 26,509 | 28,090 | 1,581 |
| McHenry | 22,089 | 23,762 | 25,028 | 1,266 |
| McLean | 28,772 | 53,988 | 60,130 | 6,142 |
| Menard | 9,584 | 11,735 | 13,095 | 1,360 |
| Mercer | 15,042 | 18,769 | 19,396 | 627 |
| Monroe | 12,832 | 12,982 | 13,770 | 788 |
| Montgomery | 13,979 | 25,314 | 28,161 | 2,847 |
| Morgan | 22,112 | 28,463 | 31,337 | 2,874 |
| Moultrie | 6,385 | 10,385 | 13,706 | 3,321 |
| Ogle | 22,888 | 27,492 | 29,041 | 1,549 |
| Peoria | 36,601 | 47,540 | 57,443 | 9,903 |
| Perry | 9,552 | 13,723 | 16,203 | 2,480 |
| Piatt | 6,127 | 10,953 | 15,593 | 4,640 |
| Pike | 27,249 | 30,768 | 33,764 | 2,996 |
| Pope | 6,742 | 11,437 | 13,283 | 1,846 |
| Pulaski | 3,943 | 8,752 | 9,652 | 900 |
| Putnam | 5,587 | 6,280 | 5,555 | *725 |
| Randolph | 17,205 | 20,859 | 25,431 | 4,572 |
| Richland | 9,711 | 12,803 | 15,604 | 2,801 |
| Rock Island | 21,005 | 29,783 | 38,320 | 8,537 |
| Saline | 9,331 | 12,714 | 15,912 | 3,198 |
| Sangamon | 32,274 | 46,352 | 52,991 | 6,639 |
| Schuyler | 14,684 | 17,419 | 16,704 | *715 |
| Scott | 9,069 | 10,530 | 10,749 | 219 |
| Shelby | 14,613 | 25,476 | 30,290 | 4,814 |
| Stark | 9,004 | 10,751 | 11,220 | 469 |
| St. Clair | 37,694 | 51,068 | 61,229 | 10,161 |
| Stephenson | 25,112 | 30,608 | 31,997 | 1,389 |
| Tazewell | 21,470 | 27,903 | 29,896 | 1,993 |
| Union | 11,184 | 16,518 | 18,016 | 1,498 |
| Vermilion | 19,800 | 30,388 | 41,588 | 11,200 |
| Wabash | 7,313 | 8,841 | 9,908 | 1,067 |
| Warren | 18,336 | 23,174 | 22,898 | *276 |
| Washington | 13,731 | 17,599 | 21,533 | 3,934 |
| Wayne | 12,223 | 19,758 | 21,624 | 1,866 |
| White | 12,403 | 16,846 | 22,880 | 6,034 |
| Whitesides | 18,737 | 27,503 | 30,981 | 3,478 |
| Will | 29,321 | 43,013 | 51,980 | 8,967 |
| Williamson | 12,205 | 17,329 | 19,431 | 2,102 |
| Winnebago | 24,491 | 29,301 | 30,414 | 1,115 |
| Woodford | 13,282 | 18,956 | 21,495 | 2,539 |
| Totals | 1,711,951 | 2,539,891 | 3,077,771 | 537,880 |

*Decrease.

## "CRIMES OF LOCALITY."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* seems anxious to revive a controversy with THE TRIBUNE in which, if we recollect rightly, it was badly worsted upon a former occasion. Resenting the comments which THE TRIBUNE made a few days ago upon a disgraceful scene in a Kentucky court during a murder trial (in which, of course, the murderer was acquitted), it directs THE TRIBUNE'S attention to "the two physicians of Chicago who have been so busy of late killing unfortunate young women by producing abortions," and suggests that "when THE TRIBUNE has exterminated that trade, which seems so flourishing in Chicago, it will no doubt proceed at greater length to reform Kentucky." "This is sarcastical," as we believe Artemus Ward used to say in extenuation of some of his preposterous jokes. THE TRIBUNE does not presume that all crime can be effaced until the millennial period, which seems to be removed in the far distance; but it does contend that a certain class of crimes peculiar to certain localities or sections may be materially abated by the proper exercise of public opinion and the efficient execution of laws designed to control them. The practice of abortion, for instance, is rather peculiar to large cities than to rural districts; as one of the largest of the large cities Chicago naturally suffers from this class of crimes, and THE TRIBUNE has done and is doing what it can to arouse public sentiment to a degree of indignation which shall exact the full penalties of a law that is ample in its terms if strictly enforced. But there is a class of crimes which may be said to be peculiar to the South as a section. They are crimes of violence, growing out of affairs of "honor" and political resentment. People at the South whip out revolvers or bowie-knives and practice with shotguns upon provocations that are not recognized nor condoned in other civilized portions of the world. The intimidation of justice, the defiance of constituted authority, the killing of men for conviction's sake, the persecution of the blacks and ostracism of whites not born in the South, the demand at the point of a gun for the surrender of political principles,—these are some of what may be called "the crimes of locality" peculiar to the South. It would probably be impossible in most communities of the South to convict and punish a white man for killing a "nigger," and almost equally difficult if the victim were either a "radical" or "scalawag" white man. Political crimes, when they redound to the profit and glory of the Democratic party, are universally condoned at the South. Crimes of violence are generally treated with a leniency utterly at variance with proper views of the sanctity of human life. In one word, the people of the South, as a whole, have not the respect for authority under certain conditions which is necessary to the maintenance of law, order, and justice. Murders and attempts at murder are committed in other sections of the country, but they are almost uniformly regarded as atrocious assaults upon the community, and are generally punished with some penalty approximately commensurate; whereas there are at the South certain murders, attempts at murder, and other crimes of violence, which fail to excite even condemnation among the people of that section, and which almost invariably go unwhipped of justice. Among these is the intimidation of the officers and the administrators of justice whenever they make an unusual effort to punish men for the class of crimes which the community is disposed to condone. We are inclined to think that the *Courier-Journal* and other Southern newspapers are partly responsible for this lawless condition of things by refusing to insist that peculiar "crimes of locality" in the South shall be especially condemned and discouraged.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION COMING TO A HEAD.

The final collective note which was addressed by the Treaty Powers to the Sublime Porte on the subject of the Montenegrin question was sent on the 3d of August, and was very pointed and urgent. As the note has not been printed on this side of the water, we give the following extract from it, which contains its substance:

> The Governments represented by the undersigned have learned that the Porte has sent to the frontier of Montenegro reinforcements of troops and ammunition, and they willingly admit that these measures have been taken by it with the intention of faithfully executing its engagements. Nevertheless they cannot see their way to lend themselves any longer to the system of delay which the Porte has pursued up to the present time, and which has led to the present situation, and they, therefore, see before them the necessity of inviting the Ottoman Government to put an end to it. The undersigned believe that it would be more conformable to the interests of the Porte to give immediate attention to the proposal contained in their note of the 26th of June last relating to the cession of the district comprising Dulcigno and the part of the right shore of the Boyana which extends to the mouth of that river. They strongly recommend the Porte to execute this plan, which would be the most advantageous for all parties. In the event, however, of the Sublime Porte preferring to hold to the engagements which it has contracted by the Convention of the 18th of April, the undersigned feel it their duty to point out to it that if at the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notification this Convention is not fully carried into effect their respective Governments expect that it will join with the Signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin for the purpose of aiding the Prince of Montenegro in taking forcible possession of the district of Dulcigno and thus give effect to the other proposals contained in the note of the 26th of June. The undersigned take advantage of this opportunity to renew, etc.

The three weeks specified in the note have expired, and during this time the Porte has made no more progress than it had made at the time the note was written. On the other hand, it has continued its masterly policy of inaction, in which it has always been an adept. It has made no opposition to the cession of Dulcigno. It has substantially said to the Powers: "We are willing that Dulcigno shall be ceded, and we will issue an irade to that effect. Let Montenegro have it,"—knowing full well that Montenegro cannot take it without help. The people of Dulcigno have sworn to burn the place rather than give it up to Montenegro. The Albanians have arisen and are determined that the cession shall not take place, and it is a significant fact that the Turkish troops about Dulcigno fraternize with them. As soon as the combined fleet appears they threaten to invade Montenegro. It is apparent from all this that the maneuvres of the fleet will make no more impression upon the Albanian mountaineers, unless it can sail into the mountains, than it will have upon the Sublime Porte. The Albanians as well as the Turks probably have no objections to these maneuvres, and will not be disturbed by them or by any other demonstration of the Powers which is confined to the high seas. This posing for effect on the Albanian side of the Adriatic may be very pretty, but it will have as little effect in compelling the cession of Dulcigno as if it were executed in New York harbor. They may display all the maneuvres known to naval science, and blaze away to their hearts' content, but unless they land troops to help Montenegro how is Montenegro to get Dulcigno? Certainly not by Turkish help, for Turkey has done all she proposes to do. She has issued her notice that Dulcigno must be given up. Like Barkis, she "is willin'," but it was no part of her contract that she should send troops there to enforce it.

The same tactics she has displayed in dealing with the Montenegrin business she will display when the more serious Greek question comes up; and she has already commenced by refusing to accept the decision of the Powers, and throwing out all sorts of propositions for compromises and haggling for delays as she did in the case of Montenegro. At present she has no idea of surrendering Janina to the Greeks, and evidently counts upon divisions among the Powers to help her. It is hardly likely that England will assist the Greeks with troops. It is also well understood that France has grown suddenly cold on the Greek question, will take no part in any forcible demonstration, and has quite recently recalled her agent, Gen. Thomassen, whom she had sent to Greece to advise her about her armaments. Austria and Germany on the one hand and Russia on the other are at loggerheads in the matter. Russia is forward in demanding that Turkey shall submit to the European decrees, but Austria and Germany are suspiciously quiet. The ill-feeling between them and Russia is constantly increasing. That they will all be at war next spring is the common impression in Germany, and this may help to account for the sudden action of France, who prefers to bide her time rather than take any prominent part in a European concert at present. From surface indications it would seem that if Greece obtains her new territory she must fight for it, which is not a very flattering prospect. Her present army numbers only 20,000, and its maximum is but 30,000. It is questionable whether they could hold their own against the Albanians alone, who will stubbornly resist the cession of their territory; certainly not against the Turks, whose regular troops are much more effective than the new Greek levies. The Montenegrin question is an easy one to handle as compared with the Greek. To compel the cession of the territory she asks for a pressure of force will have to be made at Constantinople by the Powers in concert, but how the Powers can act in concert under such circumstances without stepping on each others' toes is not easy to see. Meanwhile we shall have the spectacle of some very pretty naval evolutions off the coast of Albania, which will be watched with admiration rather than fear by the Albanians from their mountain tops, and will be smiled at by the Turks in Constantinople.

SOME curious changes seem to be going on among the Wisconsin politicians this year, which are mostly favorable to the Republicans. Two years ago Mr. Clinton Babbitt supported the Hon. Charles G. Williams for Congress in the First District rather than vote for Parker, the fiat lunatic whom the Democrats had indorsed. Now Mr. Babbitt is running for Congress himself against Williams, the man he voted for in 1878. Babbitt no doubt thinks that Mr. Williams ought to return the compliment this year, and vote for him. Four years ago the Hon. Philo A. Orton was the unsuccessful candidate for Congress in the Third District against the Hon. George C. Hazelton. This year Mr. Orton supports Hazelton, and is on the stump for Garfield. The Hon. I. C. Sloan, of Madison, who Greeleyized in 1872, and supported Tilden four years ago, has seen the error of his ways and has returned to the Republican fold. Mr. Sloan was a member of Congress from the Madison District from 1860 to 1864, and is a gentleman of acknowledged high character and fine ability. He will take the stump in favor of Garfield and Arthur. Another notable backslider has returned in the person of the Hon. C. L. Sholes, who followed Andrew Johnson and James R. Doolittle and Judge Trumbull off into the quagmire of Democracy. Mr. Sholes is well known in Wisconsin as an editor, politician, and legislator, and as a man above reproach. He looks upon the triumph of the State-rights Democracy at the next election as a most serious calamity to the Nation, and one that he will do what he can to prevent.

THE Montgomery *Advertiser and Mail* doesn't like THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and particularly doesn't admire its preference for Northern intelligence, patriotism, manners, and veracity over the articles which pass for such in some of the Southern States. The Montgomery paper tries to enforce its comparisons by a statement of what it says once actually occurred in a Chicago court:

> Why, not a very long while ago in one of the courts in Chicago, presided over by a Republican Judge at that, a memorable case was decided, in which, by the solemn decision of that Judge, it is made to appear in language too plain and positive to be misunderstood that one James A. Garfield was guilty of bribery while a Representative in Congress, and that he was also guilty of violating a law of Congress,—the penalty of which is imprisonment in the Penitentiary, a fine of $10,000, and perpetual disqualification for holding office!

No such case was ever tried in a Chicago or any other court, and no such decision was ever rendered by a Republican or any other Judge. A Democratic attorney, ex-Judge Doolittle, did advance some suppositions or opinions of his own in an argument relating to a case in which Gen. Garfield's conduct was a side issue; but ex-Judge Doolittle in court delivering an ex-parte Democratic argument is no more of an authority than the editor of the Montgomery paper himself.

MR. REDPATH gives a most shocking picture of the sufferings endured by the tenants of Lord Lansdowne's estates in Kerry. These estates cover about twenty square miles. They have been governed for several generations by one family of agents, the Trenches, who have had the full support of the landlords in all their odious acts of oppression. The "rules" of the estate cause the special hardships. They prohibit marriages among the tenants, except with the permission of the agents, or the sheltering of any person, whether relative or not, in any cabin on the estate. Tenants' or laborers' children who do marry without permission are ejected at once. The common punishment for sheltering strangers or visitors is a fine of a gale of rent. A gale is half a year's rent. Several deaths have been caused by the operation of these rules. Tenants have been fined for sheltering their own children. Women about to be confined have been turned out to suffer the inclemencies of winter. Rules like these are common in Kerry and other counties of Ireland. Lord Lansdowne deserves credit only for inventing them. They constitute the chief difference between the lot of the English laborer and that of the Irish tenant, and are as near an approach to the condition of slavery as could be realized in a country pretending to be free.

HICKEY HARDEN, Papal Baron, lately expelled from France for publishing a seditious paper, *Le Triboulet*, has had a remarkable career. He is an Irish-American by birth. California gave him to the world. His father made money and then looked for a pedigree. Young Hickey Harden, or Harden Hickey, was sent to France to be educated, and graduated at the military school of St. Cyr, his object in going there being to qualify himself for the command of an Irish army. But his large fortune and his associations with the Legitimists and other enemies of the Republic gained him admission to the most fashionable quarters of the Faubourg St. Germaine, and thenceforward his Irish plans were abandoned. He established a comic paper, and made it notorious for coarse attacks upon the Republic. It is said, however, that his expulsion is not due so much to the cartoons as to his secret efforts to seduce officers of the army from their allegiance. Having passed through St. Cyr, he knows the military freemasonry which is so strong in France. Means were taken by him and his friends to circulate *Le Triboulet* in the army, and to group under cool heads disaffected officers and soldiers commanded by a central chief. The Government is now urged to make known the particulars of the conspiracy in which the Baron was engaged.

DOWN the lake at Sheboygan there is to be a Democratic séance to-day,—the occasion being the nomination of a Congressional candidate in place of Gen. Edward S. Bragg. The Convention consists of 37 delegates, apportioned as follows: Dodge, 11; Fond du Lac, 11; Manitowoc, 8; Sheboygan, 7. Bragg claims Fond du Lac and Sheboygan solid, but that lacks one of enough to nominate him. Mr. H. K. Delany claims the 11 delegates from Dodge County, and the irrepressible Jo Rankin, State Senator and ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, claims the 8 votes from Manitowoc. It is easy to see that, if Delany and Rankin have the strength they claim, and Bragg is not nominated on the first ballot, there will be music by the entire band before the Convention closes its labors. Opposition is made to Bragg on the ground that Fond du Lac has furnished the Congressman twenty-one of the thirty-two years since Wisconsin became a State. Bragg's predecessor, the Hon. C. A. Eldredge, of Copperhead notoriety, held the office twelve years. The district is overwhelmingly Democratic, and a nomination on that side is as good as an election. In a recent interview with a TRIBUNE representative Gen. Bragg expressed the utmost confidence in securing a renomination in the Convention that is to be held to-day.

FRENCH forestry has accomplished wonders of late years. The blue-gum tree has been planted extensively in the South of France, and the marshes at the mouth of the Var have been drained, and the fevers prevailing there have been ended by planting this tree. The American oak has been used in poor soil to prepare the way for better trees. The California theya tree, the wood of which is used for fine furniture, is now planted as an experiment. Wind-blown hilltops have been covered with shrubs and trees by building weirs in the mountain gorges and gradually cultivating vegetation upwards. The Torrent du Bourget is one of the best examples of this reforestation. In 1868 it was only a ravine of bare rocks. The hollow has since been half filled by high stone dams. Trees and bushes are growing to the very edges of the ravine. The torrent is now quieter and has never since devastated the valley below with periodical inundations, as was formerly the case. From 1861 to 1877, 68,000 acres were planted with trees and 3,702 additional acres turfed at an expense of $1,725,000. The reclamation of sand drives is accomplished by building strong fences and planting meadow-grass, sedges, broom, or espartero grass in the lee of the masses formed by the shifting sands against the fences.

THE Hare and Rabbits bill, about which the British Conservatives have raised a great outcry, is in reality a mild enough measure. It permits the farmer to kill small game at certain seasons of the year, and certain hours of the day, if the same shall actually be found in his growing crops. To an American farmer this would seem much like the right to eat when be is hungry, or drink when he is dry. But the English farmers do not own their land. They are tenants. The game is reserved. The landlords watch it jealously, and often sell the right to shoot over their tenants' farms. Shooting small game without the landlord's consent is poaching, whether the game be on the farmer's land or not. It is amazing that an enactment so just as this should be opposed by sensible men in England; but it has, in fact, been bitterly antagonized, and would have been defeated in the House of Lords but for the forbearance of Lord Beaconsfield, who wished to save the Conservative strength for greater questions. Lord Elcho, the chief opponent of the bill, stated that not less than 40,000 tons of hares and rabbits were killed as game in Great Britain yearly.

THE National Convention of Republican Clubs, called to meet in Indianapolis Sept. 15, 1880, merits and should receive the attention of Republicans in every part of the country. All Republican clubs, of whatever name, in the United States are invited without further notice to send a delegate or delegation. A National Club organization may be the outgrowth of this Convention. It will at least do much to encourage the party in Indiana. It may lead to the formation of new clubs. It will promote an exchange of views as to the best methods of club organization, and show in what manner and at what places labor can be expended to the best advantage. It is hoped that Republican clubs generally will respond to this invitation, and send a good man or men to represent them.

THE Richmond *Dispatch* admits that the editor of the *Valley Virginian* has clearly made out his case against Wade Hampton, and that the latter was "indiscreet" when he denied that his remarks had been correctly reported. The Richmond editor tries to excuse Hampton on the ground that he used language "which conveyed a meaning that he did not wish or intend to convey." This will not do. Wade Hampton is a plain speaker. His previous speeches are in accord with this one. Above all, he told the truth at Staunton. Those are the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought.

SAYS Mr. Moncure D. Conway: "I am sorry to believe that there is in Gladstone a snobbish vein, but it is a sad fact which his admirers try in vain to conceal. Some years ago in the suit of the late Duke of Newcastle for a divorce, which had to go to the House of Lords for trial, Gladstone was a witness. He was asked whether he was intimate with the Duke, and replied, 'As intimate as the difference between our stations permit.' That a man far more eminent than Newcastle or any other Duke should have made such a reply filled the Lords themselves with wonder not unmixed with contempt."

SOLDIERS are asked to notice that the Arrears of Pensions bill was introduced by a Republican, put on its passage by a Republican, and adopted by a unanimous Republican vote. On the Democratic side in the House there were 48 yeas and 61 nays; and all but four of the yeas came from the Northern States; in the Senate, twenty-eight Democrats dodged and four voted against the bill. There were twenty-six solid Republicans for the bill, and but eighteen Democratic votes for it in the Senate.

THE Irish-American Republicans of New York are to hold a State Convention at Saratoga Sept. 27. There never was a reason why Irish-Americans should help Southern aristocrats to grind down and oppress labor; and, more than that, there is no class of foreign-born citizens at heart more truly loyal to the National Government or less in sympathy with States-rights treason than Irishmen. The Solid South cannot much longer depend on Irish votes for its supremacy.

THE Democratic argument for a "change": "I was well—I would be better—I took physic—and Here I am."

## PERSONALS.

The first gun for Hancock was a shot-gun.

In case of twins, all bets are off.—*King Alfonso.*

The death of Ouray leaves Sitting-Bull a monopoly of the "good Indian" business.

We notice that a young named Lee has been engaged to support Miss Davenport next season. Fanny will probably support her husband.

Lotta's new play is said to be of the emotional order. She kicks so high as to bring tears to the eyes of all the old men who think back about forty years.

It is believed by many persons in Colorado that Ouray was poisoned; but, as St. Louis has almost entirely lost the pie-trade of that section, it is hardly probable.

"I do so admire a genial, whole-souled man," says George Eliot in one of her earlier works. That's right, George. A half-soled man is of mighty little account in this world.

Once again has Heav'n bereft us;
  Mabel's in the lake.
Give her bangs to Sister Clara—
  She will take the cake.
—*Shelley.*

The census-returns show that fifteen million of people in this country stay away from church every Sunday. Mr. Tilden should set a better example to the other 14,999,999.

The higher the moon climbs above,
  The purer and brighter its beam;
The older you grow, my dear love,
  The sweeter and fairer you seem.
—*S. J. Tilden.*

Secretary Schurz is to be married in the fall. There will be no groomsmen, but the Secretary will stand in line with a couple of iron pillars, which are expected to answer the purpose admirably.

Do not milk the cow till evening;
  Absent be the merry laugh;
For to-day the cruel butcher
  Gave $9 for her calf.
—*Mrs. Hemans.*

Olive Logan says that the first duty of a girl on finding herself ugly-looking and ungainly is to cultivate such a sweet temper that some one will be certain to marry her. We are glad that Olive has at last explained her mysterious marriage.

Mrs. Langtry's dress recently was of fawn color, with trimmings of dark-blue velvet. Another of her dresses is black, with orange velvet trimmings. It is even betting that Mr. Langtry wore a pair of boots beautifully half-soled.

## SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The *New Jersey Freie Zeitung* contains the following leader: "If the Southerners should not be disappointed in their hopes and expectations in the coming election the taxpaying North would have to pay dear enough for that change in National politics. Although it becomes more apparent from week to week, from day to day, that the Republican prospects are improving, and that, judging from all appearances, the South will again be placed in the 'cooler,' it is nevertheless the duty of the Northern people fully and clearly to understand the objects and intentions of the Southerners. The money question plays a conspicuous part in this campaign, and, as in money matters all pleasantry and friendship is at an end, Northern Democrats and business men might have occasion, in case of Hancock's election, to curse the day on which they voted for a Democratic President and contributed by their votes to his success. The Southerners attempt now to deny that they have any intentions of demanding indemnification for losses sustained during the War. But unfortunately for them, their stump-speakers and their papers have already too unreservedly expressed themselves to deceive any Northern man who has even the brain of an oyster. With a singular cleverness and pertinacity we have seldom had occasion to notice in them before, these Southerners follow up their object. In order not to appear in their true light, they remained quiet and abstained from all legislation during the last session of Congress to such an extent that the result of that session must be regarded as entirely negative. But at no time did they lose their objects out of view. Thus a tiger, who is preparing for his last jump to crush his victim, crouches down on the ground with glittering eyes. Tilden, who openly avowed during the campaign four years ago his opposition to the payment of Rebel claims, made himself impossible at Cincinnati among the hot-blooded Southerners. Hancock profited by his example and never touched this dangerous subject with a single word. If he had declared himself in favor thereof, he would not gain a single Northern State. The South needs no assurances from him; it knows what it can expect of him, who at heart is a Southerner himself. If the State of Virginia had remained in the Union, Lee would have been a Union General; if the State of Pennsylvania had seceded Hancock would have been a Rebel General. Not his love of the Union kept Hancock in the Union ranks, but his love for the doctrine of State-soverighty,—Pennsylvania, his native State, refusing to join the Confederacy. Many bills for the payment of claims were introduced during the last session of Congress. Some were laid upon the table, others found their way into committees, who, for the present, passed them without further action, in order not to endanger the Democratic prospects in the coming election. If a Democratic Congress would pass these claim-bills, the payment thereof would come near ruining the North financially for the benefit of the South. What the South demands amounts to more than is generally supposed. In the Treasury, as well as in the Court of Claims, there are pending claims for losses sustained by Southerners during the War to the amount of not less than thirty millions. If these claims should be paid, twenty or thirty millions more would immediately be presented. The refunding of the cotton tax, which is proposed by Joint Resolution 7,876, amounts to sixty-eight millions. Bill 478 allows Southern mail contractors $395,000. Bill 349 proposes to refund to the South inland revenues collected to the amount of $5,153,000. Bills 3,131 and 3,353 provide that all stores and provisions destroyed by the Union army or taken for its use must be paid for; also for all cotton and tobacco taken or destroyed. Indemnification is also demanded for the use, damage, or destruction of steamers and other vessels; for the use, damage, or destruction of railroads, locomotives, machinery, and machine shops; for the use and damage of real estate; for the use or destruction of all property which was appropriated during the War by the Union armies for military purposes; for all property confiscated by the Union armies, etc., etc. The total amount of all these claims for indemnification is variously estimated from 600 to 2,400 millions of dollars. Undoubtedly these sums, as the appetite increases while we are eating, would swell to fabulous amounts if there was the least probability that these golden dreams of the South would be realized. With the election of Hancock the last obstacle in the way would be removed. The people of the North, but particularly the Democratic business-men of the North, would do well to inquire, and be clear on the subject, what it takes to satisfy the cormorant stomach of the Southern Democracy."

In Southern Indiana decent Democrats are very much disgusted with their candidate for Governor—Frank Landers. English comes in for his share of abuse, because of his record as a skinflint and close-buttoned usurer. Democrats of standing and reputation are daily joining the Republican ranks. On this subject the Louisville *Volksblatt* writes as follows: "Landers and English are too strong a dose for the respectable Democrats of New Albany, Ind., and other parts of Southern Indiana. George F. Penn, Democratic Councilman of the First Ward of New Albany, has declared himself in favor of Porter, the Republican candidate for Governor, and will also vote for Garfield and Arthur. He has announced his intention in a public letter. The Hon. W. C. De Pauw, owner of the glass works at New Albany, and his two sons Newland T. and Charles De Pauw, all of them devoted Democrats, have also publicly announced their determination to vote for Garfield and Arthur, and for Porter as Governor of Indiana. Among the employés at De Pauw's glass works a Garfield and Arthur club has been organized, consisting of seventy-five members, all of them former Democrats. Three sons of the Hon. John S. Davis, Circuit Judge, deceased, who was regarded as one of the most influential Democratic leaders in Hoosierdom, have joined the Republican ranks. Daniel G. Hudson, an influential Democrat of New Albany, has shaken off Hancock and Landers, and is enthusiastically supporting Garfield and Porter. Dr. Elijah Newland, formerly Democratic Treasurer of the State of Indiana, announced his intention to vote the Republican State and National tickets. Capt. D. M. Dryden, an old soldier of two wars and a well-known pilot on the Ohio Falls, so far a strict Democrat, is now decidedly in favor of Garfield and the Republican State ticket. A Democratic farmer from Washington County, in Southern Indiana, while in New Albany a few days ago, informed a friend that of the twenty-two men, mostly farmers and neighbors, who assisted in thrashing his wheat, fourteen were Democrats, and all declared they would vote for Porter. The ball is in motion and rolling very fast in Southern Indiana."

The Omaha *Post* writes on the subject of Hancock's political bill of faith as follows: "So far the Republican press of the country has not paid enough attention to Hancock's letter of acceptance. The Democratic press is to be excused on this subject, but the Republican press deserves to be rebuked. Hancock's letter of acceptance, or political bill of faith, is not so important because of what it contains, but because of what it does not contain. If we read the document carefully through, we involuntarily ask: What does the man want? what does he mean? what did he say? Excepting the general assertion that he is a Democrat, and that he believes in Democratic principles, the letter does, in fact, contain nothing. And what are the principles of the Democracy, and what is a Democrat? Democrats and the Democratic press are mum on this subject. But we know that the Democratic party is not united on any political question (except State-sovereignty and the payment of Rebel claims). On the money question there are hard-money, soft-money, and silver Democrats. On the tariff question there are protective-tariff, free-trade, and a-little-of-both Democrats; and so on ad infinitum. The Democratic Congress has been unable and incapable, so far, of doing the least thing and of dealing with these important economic questions. In fact, it will never do anything on these subjects. But there is one thing, one question, on which all Democrats do agree and are a unit, and that is the hankering after the spoils, the hunt after the offices! And this is the very point that made Hancock a Democrat, because ever since 1868, when he was attacked by the Presidential fever and hoped to receive the nomination for President on the part of the Democrats, he has identified himself with the Democratic party. The people have the right to demand of its Presidential candidates their unreserved opinion on all political questions, but more especially of the Democratic candidate, because on all important economic questions the Democratic party is running about without aim or purpose, like a rudderless ship at sea. The American people cannot afford to place a man at the helm of the ship of state who either does not possess the courage to express his political views and opinions or who has none to express. In our opinion, the American people are too sensible to commit any such error!"

The Burlington (Ia.) *Tribune* writes the following: "It is really too ridiculous when Democratic papers boast of the retrenchment and reform policy practiced by a Democratic Congress, while the appropriations for the year 1879 increased from 114¼ to 146¼ millions of dollars. The appropriations for 1880 reached the sum of 162⅜ millions, which amounts, after deducting the Pension-Fund, to an increase of twenty million dollars, as compared with the year 1878. For the year 1881 154 million dollars was appropriated, and the Pension-Fund was reduced by fifteen millions. As compared with the year 1880 the sum of 147 millions should have been sufficient to cover all the expenses of the Government. If we compare the amounts it takes to keep the wheels of the several Departments in motion, we find that the expenses of the Executive, the Judicial, and the Indian Departments, also of the army and navy, of the military and naval academies and mail service, have remained the same during the last three years. But what, then, does become of the money? we ask. The Appropriation bill contains one item designated as 'Miscellaneous,' for which nearly eight millions more have been appropriated than in 1878. Besides this, there is another item under the head of 'Incidental and Miscellaneous Expenditures.' This item devours another five millions of dollars. Nine millions were appropriated for that general steal called the 'River and Harbor Improvements.' What, then, in the name of Hancock, does become of that so-much-boasted-of Democratic retrenchment and reform, when their own Congress increases the 'Miscellaneous,' the 'Incidental,' and divers other expenses not mentioned, by thirteen millions in three years, and has not retrenched even by a single cent in a single Department of the Government! Perhaps they boast of Democratic 'retrenchment' because Congress could not squander any more in consequence of the minority's opposition! Even the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* (Dem.) is of opinion that the Democrats have no cause for boasting on this score. It writes: 'The responsibility of an expenditure of 154,000,000 rests with the party whose representatives have the control over Congress, and, as we must acknowledge that at least from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 might have been saved, there remains but very little for the Democrats to boast and blow about.'"

In relation to the infamous calumnies which some German Democratic papers heap upon Mr. Schurz, the *Pittsburger Volksblatt* (Ind. D.) writes as follows: "The Devil take all such election arguments (?), or, rather, such campaign mud! Oppose and condemn the political principles and doctrines of any man as sharply and as relentlessly as it stands in your power to do, but do not disgrace yourselves by such infamous calumnies. A German paper should possess more tact and more honor, and, if not that, more shrewdness, than to accuse Carl Schurz of cowardice. 'It is a mighty mean bird that befouls its own nest' and furnishes fresh ammunition with such lies to all haters of the 'Dutch.' No wonder that the American feels disgusted at such unspeakably mean conduct of German wretches who presume that by disgracing their own countrymen with such lies they can serve their party."

## FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Simeon Gutman & Sons, manufacturers of shirts, 369 Broadway, failed to-day and made an assignment to Marx Rothschild, brother-in-law of D. Gutman. The firm had excellent credit, transacted a large business, and were estimated to be worth $150,000. Liabilities about $300,000, while the assets probably will not realize half that sum.

# PATRIOTIC FIRES.

## They Still Burn Brightly Among the Men Who Saved the Union.

## Memorable Gathering of Veterans and Military Men at Canton, O.

## Addresses by President Hayes, Gen. Garfield, Gen. Sherman, and Others.

## Sixty Thousand People Present in Town on the Occasion.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1.—The National Soldiers' and Sailors' reunion at Canton today was a grand success. The visitors in the city were estimated at 60,000, the streets being literally packed. Ten thousand veterans, making a line over one mile in length, marched in procession. Fifty regiments were represented in the column, with forty bands. The War eagle, "Old Abe," was conspicuous in the line. Many regiments held a reunion at their headquarters. President Hayes' regiment met in the Opera-House, and was addressed by their old commander. Among the distinguished gentlemen were President Hayes, Gen. Garfield, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Crook, ex-Gov. Bishop, Gov. Foster, the Hon. Stanley Matthews, Attorney-General Devens, and others.

Banners and mottoes were everywhere displayed, and decorations, especially along the line of march, were gotten up on a grand scale. The distinguished guests were received with cheers at many points. The desire to see Gen. Garfield was universal, and hundreds reached out to shake hands with him whenever an opportunity offered.

At the fair grounds, where the procession halted, a free dinner was served to 50,000 people. Coffee, prepared by steam from several engines, in huge tanks, was forced boiling-hot through iron pipes to the different tables. To supply the multitude with water, twenty-one wells were sunk a short distance apart.

The President and all the other speakers were received with the warmest demonstrations, and when Gen. Garfield was introduced the applause lasted fully ten minutes. The General made four or five attempts to speak, but the cheering increased each time he tried to make himself heard. Every allusion to him was vociferously cheered. Before his nomination Gen. Garfield had accepted an invitation to be present and deliver an oration, and since the Convention at Chicago has sought to be excused from attending, at least from delivering an address, and it was only at the urgent solicitation of the Committee that he kept his promise.

In the speeches politics were carefully avoided.

Letters of regret at inability to attend were received from Gens. Grant, Arthur, Hancock, Woodford, Logan, Carl Schurz, Sheridan, and others.

This evening a banquet was given the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment by Congressman McKinley on the lawn adjoining the residence of his father-in-law, the Hon. James A. Safton. President Hayes was present, and greeted the boys in his genial manner.

The annual business of the Regimental Association was held on the piazza, and President Hayes was reëlected President, and an informal reception followed.

A grand display of fire-works was made on the public square.

The railroads to-night could scarcely furnish cars enough to carry away the crowd. In the jam at the Valley Railroad depot one man was killed by the cars.

The Presidential party, including Gen. Sherman, left Canton at midnight for Chicago. Gen. Garfield returned to Cleveland this afternoon.

CANTON, O., Sept. 1.—Forty to fifty thousand people are here, and every new train is crowded. President Hayes, Gen. Sherman, Secretary Ramsey, Gen. Garfield, Gov. Foster, ex-Gov. Bishop, and hundreds of distinguished guests are in town. The Twenty-third Regiment held a reunion in the Opera-House this morning, at which President Hayes presided, and made remarks. This affair is a National reunion of ex-soldiers and sailors, started by citizens of Canton, under the auspices of the Twenty-third Regiment. Every street is jammed.

The procession started at noon. About 10,000 veterans were in line. The following regiments of Ohio volunteers are represented: Twenty-third, Fourth, Eighth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, One Hundred and Twentieth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Seventh, Thirty-second, Seventy-sixth, Forty-first, Sixty-first, Eighteenth, Ninety-eighth, One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Fifteenth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, First, Third, Sixth, and Twenty-sixth Independent Batteries. Many regiments from other States are also here. The war-eagle "Old Abe," carried by Sergt. Gillette, was in the procession, and was greeted with cheers. The enthusiasm is immense.

The procession marched from the rendezvous in town to the fair grounds, nearly a mile and a half. Vast crowds witnessed the imposing demonstration. The heat was oppressive, to alleviate which thoughtful citizens had ice-water, lemonade, and coffee at short intervals on the line of march, all free.

At the fair grounds long lines of tables were spread to feed upward of six thousand at a sitting. In this way 52,000 people were gratuitously fed, each township of the county having its own storehouse of provisions and bounteously supplying its section of tables.

A large stand was erected from which the principal speakers addressed the crowd, which was so great that each orator after speaking at one end repaired to the other and repeated his address to the other part of the throng.

Beside the speeches at the main stand others were delivered from sundry platforms in different parts of the grounds. Prominent among the distinguished men present were President Hayes, Gen. Garfield, Gens. Sherman, Hazen, Wiley, Devens, Robinson, Hickenlooper, Crook, Carroll, Kennedy, Gibson, Myers, Poe, Munderson, Leggett, and Barnett, Commodore Wells, Gov. Foster, ex-Gov. Bishop, Stanley Matthews, Congressmen Townsend and McKinley.

After the feast Mayor Valley, of Canton, delivered the welcome address, to which Gen. Kennedy felicitously responded.

### PRESIDENT HAYES' SPEECH.

President Hayes spoke as follows:

COMRADES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the Soldiers' State Reunion in Columbus last month I made some remarks on the duty of the General Government to complete the work of reconstruction by affording aid, wherever it is needed, for the education of the illiterate white and colored people in the late slaveholding States. I am firmly convinced that the subject of popular education deserves the earnest attention of the people of the whole country, with a view to wise and comprehensive action by the Government of the United States. The means at the command of the local and State authorities are in many cases wholly inadequate to deal with the question. The magnitude of the evil to be eradicated is not, I apprehend, generally and fully understood. Consider these facts:

1. In the late slaveholding States, under the system of slavery, education was denied to the colored people, and the education of the non-slaveholding white people was greatly neglected. By reason of this state of things in 1870 more than 4,000,000 of people in the South, of school age, and over that age, were unable to read and write, and more than three-quarters of a million of voters are too illiterate to prepare or even to read their own ballots. This evil is not rapidly diminishing. By the latest available statistics it appears that in 1878 the total school population, white and colored, in the late slaveholding States was 5,167,584, and that only 2,710,095 were during that year enrolled in any school. This leaves 2,457,489—almost two and a half millions—of the young who are growing up without the means of education. Citizenship and the right to vote were conferred upon the colored people by the Government and people of the United States. It is, therefore, the sacred duty, as it is the highest interest, of the United States to see that these new citizens and voters are fitted by education for the grave responsibility which has been cast upon them.

Dr. Ruffner, School Superintendent of Virginia, in an argument that the General Government should aid the public schools of the South, says:

"I know not what is true of Northern and Western States; but I can say for my State, and for most of the Southern States, we are not able to educate our people in any tolerable sense. We are too poor to do it. A few years ago I showed this conclusively by statistics.

There has not been much increase in financial ability in these States since that time; no increase on an average in my own State, so far as I can judge; and every well-informed man knows that, whatever be the wants of a State, her power of taxation has a limit."

2. In the Territories of the United States it is estimated that there are over two hundred thousand Indians, almost all of whom are uncivilized. They have heretofore been hunters and warriors. But now no one who observes the rapid progress of railroads and settlements in the West can fail to see that the game and fish, on which the Indians have hitherto subsisted, are about to disappear. The solution of the Indian question will speedily be either the extinction of the Indians or their absorption into American citizenship by means of the civilizing influences of education. With the disappearance of game there can no longer remain Indian hunters or warriors. The days of Indian wars are drawing to a close. There will soon be no room for question as to the department to which the Indian will belong. In a few years all must agree that he should belong, like every other citizen, only to himself. The time is not distant when he should be chiefly cared for by the civilizing department of the Government, the Bureau of Education.

3. The people of the Territory of New Mexico have never been provided with the means of education. The number of people in that Territory in 1870, 10 years old and upwards, who could not read and write, was 52,220. This is largely more than half of the population. The school population is now over 30,000, of whom only about one-sixth are enrolled in schools. It will not be questioned that the power of the General Government to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States" is sufficient to authorize it to provide for the education of the increasing mass of illiterate citizens growing up in New Mexico and in the other Territories of the United States.

4. The number of immigrants arriving in the United States is greater than ever before. It is not improbable, from present indications, that from this source alone there will be added during the current decade to the population of our country five millions of people. One day last spring there arrived in New York 4,907 immigrants,—almost 5,000 in a single day at that one port. During the quarter ending the 30th of June last the number of immigrants into the United States averaged 80,000 a month, and during the four months ending the 31st of July last there were nearly 300,000.

Happily for the United States, several of the large elements of this immigration contain very few people who are wholly uneducated. The Germans and Scandinavians have for the most part been educated at public schools in their native country. But it is probable that from one-fourth to one-third of the present total immigration into our country is from foreign nations in which popular education is greatly neglected. It may reasonably be estimated that at least from 20 to 25 per cent of the immigrants are illiterate. In the current decade we shall probably receive from abroad more than a million of people of school age and upwards who are unable to read and write any language; and of these about a quarter of a million, in a few years, will share with us equally, man for man, the duties and responsibilities of the citizen and the voter.

Jefferson, with his almost marvelous sagacity and foresight, declared nearly a hundred years ago that free schools were an essential part—one of the columns, as he expressed it—of the republican edifice, and that, "without instruction free to all, the sacred flame of liberty could not be kept burning in the hearts of Americans."

Madison said, almost sixty years ago, "A popular government, without popular information or the means of acquiring it, is but a prolog to a farce or a tragedy, or perhaps to both."

Already, in too many instances, elections have become the farce which Madison predicted; and the tremendous tragedy which we saw when we were soldiers of the Union, and in which we bore a part, could never have occurred if in all sections of our country there had been universal suffrage based upon universal education. In our country, as everywhere else, it will be found that, in the long run, ignorant voters are powder and ball for the demagogs. The failure to support free schools in any part of our country tends to cheapen and degrade the right of suffrage, and will ultimately destroy its value in every other part of the Republic.

The unvarying testimony of history is, that the nations which win the most renowned victories in peace and war are those which provide ample means for popular education. Without free schools there is no such thing as affording to "every man an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life." In the present condition of our country universal education requires the aid of the General Government. The authority to grant such aid is established by a line of precedents beginning with the origin of the Republic and running down through almost every Administration to the present time. Let this aid be granted wherever it is essential to the enjoyment of free popular instruction.

In the language of Mr. Webster:

"The census of these States shows how great a proportion of the whole population occupies the classes between infancy and manhood. These are the wide fields, and here is the deep and quick soil for the seeds of knowledge and virtue; and this is the favored season,—the very spring-time for sowing them. Let them be disseminated without stint. Let them be scattered with a bountiful hand broadcast. Whatever the Government can fairly do towards these objects, in my opinion, ought to be done."

The distinguishing feature of Soldiers' Reunions this year, is, that they are so largely meetings for mutual congratulation and for rejoicing over the improved condition and prospects of the people of the United States.

No man of well-balanced character can fail to be grateful for the blessings of this period of restored prosperity, who will consider even in the most casual and hasty way the familiar facts of our history during the last nineteen years. Let me spread before you a very few of the facts touching our financial affairs. The great event of the period I have named is the War for the Union.

In reply to a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury reported, in June last, a statement of the expenses of the Government on account of the War of the Rebellion, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1879, inclusive. In that official report it is stated that the expenditures growing out of the War, after deducting all the expenses of the Government other than those for the War, have amounted to the sum of $6,189,929,908.58.

This great sum has all been paid in the last nineteen years, except the present amount of the National debt. Deducting the debt which still remains, from this statement of the cost of the War, and it appears that during the four years of the War, and in the fifteen years which have since elapsed, the United States has paid, in excess of all the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the Government in time of peace, more than $4,275,000,000 on account of the War. This is an average of about $225,000,000 per year of War expenditures for the last nineteen years. These enormous payments were made chiefly during the War and in the years immediately following the War.

That such vast expenditures by the Government should lead to an inflated currency, to extravagant living, and to reckless enterprises, and that these in turn should be followed by that tremendous event, a financial panic, and its attendant ruin and distress, were inevitable, and were a part of the price we paid for a restored Union, for a stable Government, and for human freedom.

On the 31st of August, 1865, the total debt resulting from the War was $2,756,431,571.43; the interest-bearing debt was $2,381,530,294.96; and the annual interest-charge was $150,977,697.87. Now, after exactly fifteen years have passed, the total debt, less cash in the Treasury, is $1,900,000,000; the interest-bearing debt is $1,723,993,100; and the annual interest-charge is $79,633,981. Fifteen years ago the share of the National debt of each inhabitant of the United States was $78.25, and each person's share of the interest-charge was $4.29. Thousands were induced to believe that such a debt could never be paid, and that our National debt, like that of England, would be a perpetual burden upon ourselves and our posterity. Now, however, the debt has diminished to less than one-half for each inhabitant of what it was in 1865, and the interest-charge per capita is scarcely more than one-third of what it was fifteen years ago.

Such being the favorable state of our debt, let us for a moment examine the condition of our resources.

The imports and exports for the last thirty years have been as follows:

In the twenty-five years next prior to five years ago, the excess of imports over exports—the balance of trade against us—was $1,300,000,000, and the average annual excess of imports was more than $50,000,000. In that period of a quarter of a century there were only three years in which the exports exceeded the imports, and in those three years the average annual excess of exports was only about $9,000,000. Compare this condition of trade with the last five years, during which the excess of exports over imports—the balance of trade in our favor—has been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1876 | $ 78,643,481 |
| 1877 | 151,152,094 |
| 1878 | 257,814,234 |
| 1879 | 264,661,666 |
| 1880 | 167,908,359 |

Total in five years, $921,179,828, or a yearly average balance of trade in our favor of $185,000,000.

### GOLD AND SILVER.

In a period of thirty years prior to 1880 there has been only one year in which we received into the country from abroad more of the precious metals than we sent out of the country. That year was an exceptional year,—at the beginning of the War. In 1861 our imports of gold and silver exceeded the exports $16,548,531. In all other years, except the last, our exports of the precious metals have exceeded our imports, per year, from $4,000,000 to $90,000,000, and have averaged at least $40,000,000 a year. In 1880, the last fiscal year, the imports of gold and silver exceeded the exports $75,891,391,—a gain from abroad of the precious metals over the previous year of $80,592,812, and a gain over the average yearly balance of thirty years past of $115,000,000. This gain in the precious metals alone of over $75,000,000 in the first year after the resumption of specie-payments, in the face of confident predictions that resumption would result in a ruinous contraction of the currency, may well encourage those who wish to take the remaining steps necessary to reach a perfectly sound and healthy condition of the currency.

Whatever introduces into our financial system the elements of steadiness, certainty, and unquestioned good faith, have always been found to increase the facility with which legitimate business can procure the capital it needs. Plausible predictions of contraction and distress are always in such cases falsified by the results. Without further allusion to the mooted questions of finance to be hereafter settled, let us pass to other evidences of the increasing prosperity of our country.

Our foreign commerce has increased in the last thirty years as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1851 | $ 309,636,689 |
| 1861 | 508,864,375 |
| 1871 | 963,043,862 |
| 1876 | 1,001,125,861 |
| 1879 | 1,156,217,216 |
| 1880 | 1,503,679,849 |

The value of imports and exports for the year ending June 30, 1880, was greater than the preceding year by the sum of about $347,000,000,—an increase of 30 per cent,—and is larger than in any previous year in our history.

The enormous gain in the tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered at seaports of the United States, is shown by the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tonnage, 1860 | 5,000,194 tons |
| Tonnage, 1870 | 6,270,189 tons |
| Tonnage, 1880 | 15,261,045 tons |

This remarkable increase has been caused by the shipment to foreign countries of an unprecedented amount of the bulky products of American farms.

It will be gratifying to the friends of American agriculture to notice the vast increase in the exports of farm products during the last few years:

| | 1873. | 1879. | 1880. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread and breadstuffs | $ 98,742,151 | $210,355,528 | $288,036,835 |
| Provisions | 78,197,211 | 118,098,650 | 127,043,242 |
| Animals, living | 2,034,447 | 11,487,754 | 15,882,120 |
| Total | $178,973,809 | $339,941,932 | $430,962,197 |

In these articles the increase of exports is about 240 per cent in seven years, and 27 per cent since the last year.

The amount of these three items of farm products exported this year—viz.: $430,962,197, exceeds the total exports of all articles from the United States in any year prior to 1871.

The failures since the panic of 1873 have ranged from over 5,000 to more than 10,000 per year. The average number has been about 8,000 a year. The amount of liabilities has averaged about $200,000,000 per year.

In the first six months of this year there were only 2,497 failures, and the liabilities were only $32,887,768. The failures are rather more than one-half in number, and the liabilities are less than one-third in amount, as compared with the five years next after the panic. It is the opinion of competent judges that the number of failures which now occur, and the amount of liabilities in proportion to the amount of business done and the number of enterprises which are undertaken, is less than ever before in this country. Never could the man engaged in legitimate industry or business reckon more confidently upon reasonable remuneration for his labor and capital than at the present time.

The people of foreign nations understand this almost as well as we understand it ourselves. From all parts of Europe people are coming to America—people not less thrifty nor less intelligent than those they leave behind—to share with us the abounding prosperity which we now enjoy. They come here to better their condition, because we are prosperous, because we are at peace at home and abroad, and because they hope here to find civil and religious liberty guaranteed by the stable Government of a united people. These advantages, which so strongly attract immigration, are the truths for which we fought in the War for the Union. Let us resolve to do all we can, in our respective places in life, sacredly to guard them, not only for ourselves and our prosperity, but for all mankind.

### OTHER SPEECHES.

Gen. W. T. Sherman made a brief speech, and Gen. Garfield spoke as follows, as reported for the Cleveland *Leader*:

SOLDIERS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: Several months ago I promised to come here to-day and deliver an address, but lately the promise, so to speak, was canceled, and I came here as a soldier and comrade to see you and enjoy this great meeting. Still I will say a few words, if I can have your attention, and as much silence as is possible in this forest of trees and this greater forest of men and women that you have brought here today. I look upon the men upon this stand and this great mass of people before us, and ask myself, what has the War done for us? In the first place, it has brought these thousands of men to know each other, who but for the War never would have met. The man that first addressed you, the Chief Executive of the United States, I saw first as a Major of the Twenty-third Regiment in Camp Chase, having come out of his law office, just getting ready to do duty for his country in the great struggle, and you know what he has done. Here sits another man. I saw him first on the field of Shiloh, on a horse sixteen or eighteen hands high, and he seemed to be sixteen or eighteen feet high himself. He had a handkerchief bound about his finger stained with his blood. I saw him and his finger for the first time in the midst of that fight, but that finger of Tecumseh Sherman before very long became heavier than the lions of the whole Rebellion. And here is Stanley Matthews, whom I saw also for the first time in that great struggle for the Union. And here is Gen. Manderson, whom you all know, and who grew into heroic proportions by his work in the War, and did his duty nobly. Here is Gen. Hazen, my school-mate of former years, with whose history you are all acquainted. Here is Sam Beatty, of your own town, who honored Stark County and the Republic by his gallant service. Here are the veterans of many regiments, these thousands who went out unknown to fame, but who came back enrolled on the tablet of immortal honor for their heroic service for their country. Here they are to-day to greet each other, to rejoice over the work they accomplished, and the Republic they saved.

Fellow-citizens, here and there I hear a man who speaks of these reunions, and the spirit that pervades them, as sectionalism. In the name of every soldier who fought, I deny it. There is nothing more National in all this Republic than the spirit that saved the Union. These soldiers believed in that doctrine of geometry that the whole is greater than any of the parts, and is equal to all the parts put together, and that the Union is greater than any State, greater than any part of the Union, however large. We fought for the whole Union, and the spirit that animated us was the spirit of Nationality against the spirit of sectionalism. To defend the truths for which we fought is wholly National, and is sectional in nothing. It was sectionalism against which we fought, and it was a spirit of Nationality which we defended and which we will defend while we live.

Now, therefore, in the presence of these veterans, in the presence of these leaders, in the presence of these thousands of citizens and under these flags, we assert the Nationality of our cause, embracing within its grasp all the interests of the whole country. What material object is more grandly National than the Mississippi River? Our victory made that the river of one people, from Fort Benton far up by the British line down to the Gulf, and every drop of every wave from the lakes of the far North goes singing of the Union all the way, till it joins the tropical ocean. Our legions sang the songs of the Union along its banks, and made the people that inhabited its shores one people, I trust, for evermore. The great mountain chains that God made are ours. The people and the Government that dwell on their hights and in their valleys are like the ocean, are like the everlasting hills, and we believe they will be one for ever.

Now, soldiers and fellow-citizens, I thank you that we are able to stand together at this late day after our triumph, and rejoice that those who died did not die in vain; that those who lived did not struggle and suffer in vain, and that these old flags, which have come back torn with the contests, are full of the glory with which your valor crowned them. Good-by.

In the evening there was a public reception in honor of President Hayes, Gen. Garfield, and other distinguished gentlemen. A gorgeous display of fireworks and artillery practice by the Cleveland Gatling Gun Battery took place.

### GARFIELD'S SECOND SPEECH.

Gen. Garfield made a second address in the afternoon to a different part of the vast multitude, speaking as follows:

COMRADES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have just spoken to about fifteen acres of people on the other side of the stand, and here are nearly as many acres more,—far too many for one voice to reach. Still, looking at this great assemblage, I have been thinking what was the common bond that unites all together, and it has seemed to me that our rebellious citizens of our great country is that common bond that is peculiarly significant. One of the speakers has told you that Stark County stands among the first of the counties of Ohio in its great agricultural and other interests. Now, it is no doubt a proud thing to be a worthy citizen of Stark County; but suppose Stark County was our country, all will admit that it is too small a territory to farm sufficient inspiration to the just ambition of an active, intelligent people. You have, therefore, a higher reason to be proud of the fact that you are citizens of the great State of Ohio. But, great as is the State of Ohio, the grander title of citizens of the United States is borne with pride by every one of you. This title was secured to us and our children, we trust forever, by the triumphs of our soldiers in the late War for the Union. It is worth your while to think how great an educating force it is for each citizen to know and realize that he has the right under our institutions to enjoy the benefits of any portion of our great country; that he has a share in all its glories, in all its progress; that nothing which concerns its peace and prosperity can be indifferent to any good citizen, and that to the heroic efforts of these soldiers all are indebted for the blessings they enjoy. A hundred years hence, when we are all dead, I believe there will be no citizen of this great Republic who will not rejoice that these soldiers fought the battles of the Union and triumphed by making it perpetual.

I am gratified to witness this greatly assemblage and the happy enthusiasm that pervades and the prosperity that surrounds it. I bid you good-by.

# LOCAL CRIME.

### BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Last Friday night a Frenchman named Falardeau, working near the corner of Polk street and Fourth avenue, was violently assaulted by three or four ruffians who approached him from behind while he was sitting in a chair in front of Ald. Purcell's flour and feed store, at the corner of Twelfth and Clinton streets. In the course of a very few moments they managed to injure him so badly that Dr. Folbrecht had to be called to attend him. The assault would undoubtedly have resulted seriously had not a West Twelfth street car-conductor named Hussan stopped his car at the corner and called the attention of Officers Butler, O'Neil, and McCabe, and Bridgetender Casey, who were riding with him, to the fight. Singularly enough, there were no arrests and no report was made of the occurrence. There is every reason to believe that Falardeau was assaulted in mistake for Ald. Purcell, whom he somewhat resembles. One of the assailants passed the place shortly before the assault, and peered in the face of Ald. Purcell, who makes a habit of sitting in a chair at the door. He went up stairs to his family, and Falardeau, who was visiting an employé in the store, sat down in the chair. A neighboring saloonkeeper whose license was recently revoked, and his friends, are said to have been the assailants.

### THE JUSTICES.

The case of Undertaker Elton, who was charged with keeping a small but obnoxious collection of infantile stiffs on his premises, came up for hearing before Justice Wallace yesterday morning. Mr. Elton pleaded guilty, was fined $100 for the stiffs singularly or $300 collectively, and took an appeal to the Criminal Court, where the legality of his sentence will be decided.

J. H. Macomber caused the arrest of Henry Whipple yesterday, charging him with forgery. He alleges that Whipple sold him some lots that he claimed to own, and gave him what he represented to be a genuine abstract of title. Macomber swears that Whipple forged the name of W. D. Peck to the document. The same case was before Justice Prindiville some weeks ago, Whipple being charged with forging a notarial seal, and he was discharged after a hearing. The present case against him was continued until to-day.

Julius Yattaw, alias "Black Jack," the notorious bumboat man, was before Summerfield yesterday, charged with keeping a disorderly house. He consented to have a fine of $100 and costs imposed, and said he would clear out, which is very considerate of him, the season being over.

## THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or higher barometer and temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

For the Lower Lake region, stationary or lower barometer, slightly warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Lake region, stationary or falling followed by rising barometer, nearly stationary temperature, variable winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or higher barometer and temperature, northerly winds in latter and variable winds in former district, partly cloudy weather, and local rains in the Mississippi Valley.

The rivers will continue nearly stationary.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu. | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:18 a. m. | 29.86 | 72 | 85 | S. | 3 | .01 | Fair. |
| 7 a. m. | 29.85 | 73 | 78 | S. | 3 | | Fair. |
| 10:18 a. m. | 29.84 | 78 | 73 | S. | 7 | | Cloudy. |
| 2 p. m. | 29.82 | 79 | 72 | S. | 6 | .02 | Lt. rain. |
| 9 p. m. | 29.83 | 74 | 78 | N. E. | 3 | | Cloudy. |
| 10:18 p. m. | 29.82 | 74 | 81 | N. E. | 8 | .04 | Cloudy. |

Maximum, 81; minimum, 71.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—10:18 p. m.

| Stations. | Thr. 2:18 p. m. | Ther 10:18 p. m. | Wind. | R'n | W'th'r. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 75 | 69 | S. W., fresh | | Fair. |
| Alpena, Mich | 74 | 70 | S. W., fresh | .20 | Cl'dy. |
| Boise City | 66 | 66 | N. W., gentle | | Fair. |
| Breckinridge | 73 | 56 | S. W., gentle | | Clear. |
| Buffalo | 83 | 76 | S., fresh | | Clear. |
| Cairo | 80 | 74 | E., fresh | 1.03 | L.rain. |
| Cheyenne | 75 | | S., fresh | | Cl'dy. |
| Chicago | 79 | 74 | N. E., fresh | .04 | Cl'dy. |
| Cincinnati | 90 | 84 | S. E., fresh | | Clear. |
| Cleveland | 89 | 75 | S. E., fresh | | Clear. |
| Davenport | 80 | 74 | S. E., light | | Fair. |
| Denver | 85 | 72 | S. E., fresh | | Fair. |
| Des Moines | 76 | | Calm | | Fair. |
| Detroit | 81 | 72 | S. E., light | | Clear. |
| Dodge City | 80 | 70 | N., fresh | | Thr'ng |
| Duluth | 73 | 61 | W., fresh | | Cl'dy. |
| Erie | 84 | 75 | S. E., brisk | | Clear. |
| Escanaba | 74 | 69 | S., gentle | | Fair. |
| Fort Garry | 64 | 54 | E., fresh | | Cl'dy. |
| Fort Gibson | 92 | | Calm | | Cl'dy. |
| Grand Haven | 77 | 73 | S.W., gentle | .10 | L.rain. |
| Indianapolis | 89 | 80 | E., fresh | | Clear. |
| Keokuk | 81 | 74 | N. E., gentle | | Clear. |
| La Crosse | 78 | 73 | S., fresh | | Fair. |
| Leavenworth | 87 | 77 | N., gentle | | Clear. |
| Louisville | 93 | 82 | S., fresh | | Cl'dy. |
| Madison | 78 | 73 | S. E., gentle | | Cl'dy. |
| Marquette | 72 | 70 | S. W., fresh | | Clear. |
| Memphis | 75 | 73 | W., fresh | .21 | Cl'dy. |
| Milwaukee | 75 | 73 | S. E., fresh | | Cl'dy. |
| Nashville | 89 | 76 | N. E., brisk | .11 | Cl'dy. |
| New Orleans | 89 | 83 | S. W., fresh | | Cl'dy. |
| North Platte | 73 | 62 | N. E., gentle | | Fair. |
| Omaha | 76 | 68 | N., fresh | | Clear. |
| Oswego | 81 | 73 | S. W., fresh | | Clear. |
| Pioche | 59 | 57 | N., gentle | | Clear. |
| Pittsburg | 90 | 76 | S., fresh | | Clear. |
| Port Huron | 84 | 75 | S. E., fresh | | Clear. |
| Rochester | 85 | 74 | S. W., fresh | | Clear. |
| Sacramento | 81 | 75 | W., gentle | | Clear. |
| Salt Lake City | 64 | 56 | N., gentle | | Clear. |
| Sandusky | 87 | 77 | S. E., fresh | | Clear. |
| San Francisco | 76 | 58 | W., fresh | | Clear. |
| Shreveport | 89 | 81 | Calm | | Hazy. |
| Springfield | 79 | 75 | S. E., fresh | | Fair. |
| St. Louis | 81 | 72 | N. E., fresh | .35 | L.rain. |
| St. Paul | 75 | 68 | Calm | | Clear. |
| Toledo | 83 | 74 | S., light | | Clear. |
| Vicksburg | 82 | 74 | S., fresh | .55 | L.rain. |
| Virginia City | 55 | 56 | N. W., gentle | | Clear. |
| Winnemucca | 63 | 62 | N., gentle | | Clear. |
| Yankton | 76 | 60 | N. W., gentle | .05 | Clear. |

### The Wetmore Tragedy—Appearance of the Marquis of Anglesey and His Bride in a London Theatre.

*London Correspondence Boston Herald.*

The Marquis of Anglesey has been residing, since his marriage to Miss Minnie King, of Georgia, in Albemarle street, Piccadilly. I saw the Marquis and his bride at the Gaiety Theatre shortly after their marriage. It may have been happiness, or it may have been the doubles ententes of the "shocking" comedy that brought a vivid color to the face and cheek of the new Marchioness. She is a pretty, plump woman, with blue eyes, blonde hair, and a mild and amiable expression of countenance. Her evening dress of black gauze was made so as to disclose her round, white arms and neck. She seemed in a state of "perfect bliss," crowned with the roses of the honeymoon.

As for the Marquis, he has the sensual look of the Pagets, and is a type, in appearance at least, of "the bold, bad man," the elegant, polished villain of a society drama. He is about 45 years old, well built, and inclined to fullness of figure. His crisp, glossy black hair is closely cut, but still curls over his bullet-shaped head. He wears a mustache and slight side-whiskers. His teeth are white, his hands small, and he looks more like a Spaniard than an Englishman.

Little or no notice is taken of the Wetmore scandal by the people here, and a paragraph in the *Truth*, which mentioned no names, condemned it as an attempt to extort money; but a censorious world is inclined to condemn the nobleman when it chatters in its clubs and boudoirs. Certainly it is regrettable that such a scandal should bring pain to such an amiable lady as the Marchioness.

### Lake Life-Saving Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Mr. Sumner L. Kimball, Chief of the Life-Saving Service, has just returned from a tour of inspection on the lake coasts. During his absence he has selected sites and caused to be made the necessary surveys for building new stations, as follows: Lake Huron—One station at Sand Beach, Harbor of Refuge, and one at Port Austin; also, one station at Sleeping Bear Point, on Lake Michigan. Plans and specifications for these stations are nearly completed, and proposals will be advertised for very soon. It is expected that the stations will be completed and ready for use by the 1st of November. Mr. Kimball visited all the lake stations and made a thorough inspection of all the buildings, boats, etc., etc. The crews of the different stations were also inspected in all their drill maneuvres and other duties relative to the service. Only two keepers were found deficient and suspended. With these exceptions the entire force was found to be in admirable condition. The station-house boats, etc., were also found to be in first-class order. When the lake stations were first started some fear was felt that they would not compare favorably with the sea-coast stations. But this fear proved groundless, as the stations, crews, etc., will compare favorably with the best stations on the Atlantic or any other coast. The work performed by the crews of the lake stations during the season speaks volumes for the efficiency of the crews.

### "Ensilage."

*New Haven Palladium.*

There is great interest among the farmers over the trial on the farm of Engineer Riggs of the Suffield branch road of a new process "for the preservation of forage crops in their green state," which was experimented with for twenty years by M. Goffart, of Sologne, France, who half a dozen years ago perfected it. This is the only trial of the process in Connecticut, and with a single exception, the only one in New England. The first test was made on Tuesday, Aug. 24. A one-horse power engine is used to run the cutter, which somewhat resembles a hay cutter [illegible]. Afterward they even half a dozen cornstalks at a time, which are cut into very small pieces, and then they fall into a pit, a vault fourteen [illegible] feet, which has thick concrete walls and is capable of holding eighty-five tons of this feed. The engine with sixty pounds of steam can put up four tons an hour, or half fill the vault in a day. When the vault is filled and closely packed down thirty tons of stone are placed on top. It is claimed that the "fodder" will keep green and retain its sweetness so long as it is kept covered, thus making it one of the best as well as the cheapest kinds of feed obtainable for cattle the year round. It is not to be sold, however, that this feed shall be sold as other kinds, and indeed it could not be, as after twenty-four hours' exposure fermentation would set in, which of course would ruin it. It can of course be taken out only a little at a time as it is needed for use. The process is called the "ensilage" system.

### THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Some of the friends of the Signal Service are very much concerned that the death of Gen. Myer may result in the breaking up of that service as it is now constituted, and in the transfer of the several branches which compose it to other departments of the Government. It is very evident that there already is a scheme which involves the following disposition of the Signal Bureau:

*First*—The transfer of the telegraph lines to the Quartermaster's Department.

*Second*—The transfer of the meteorological work to the Department of the Interior.

*Third*—The transfer of the signal work proper to the Engineer Corps. This plan is being pushed earnestly in some circles, and it is reported that the delay in naming a successor to Gen. Myer is for the purpose of waiting for the assembling of Congress in order to secure the necessary legislation to carry this plan into effect. The Service having no legitimate head, this can be secured much more easily than if Gen. Myer's place were filled.

### THE SOUTH CAROLINA CENSUS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—There is one thing being done at the Census-Office which seems to indicate that Gen. Walker may be contemplating another enumeration of South Carolina. The original returns are all being duplicated, so that if it shall be decided to make a new enumeration the originals can be retained here in Washington for comparison, as well as to be used as the basis of evidence against any enumerator who may be found to have been guilty of a violation of law.

### NO TIDINGS OF THE JEANNETTE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—A Victoria dispatch says the bark Malay, eight days from Ounalaska, brings no tidings of the Jeannette, and says that at Ounalaska she is given up for lost, on account of the severity of last winter.

### What She Said.

*Oswego Palladium.*

Dr. L. called upon a lady acquaintance the other day, and was met at the door by the lady's little girl. He asked her to tell her mamma that Dr. L. had called. The child went upstairs and presently returned. "Did you tell your mamma?" asked the Doctor. "Yes." "And what did she say?" "She said, 'O pshaw!'"

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**For constipation, biliousness, indigestion,** headache, take Arend's Vegetable Bowel Regulator. It acts like a charm. Results: Pure blood, healthy complexion, clear head. Price 50 cents. Depot, northeast corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

**Eminent Dr. Wm. F. Steuart, Baltimore,** writes: "I confidently recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef for consumption, debility, weakness, chlorosis, etc. I have tested it with universal success."

**The public will beware of a fraudulent** imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now being forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

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Travelers, stop at the Astor House, New York.

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RESOLVENT.

Fatal Humors Expelled, Health Restored, and Life Prolonged.

What are Skin and Scalp Diseases but the evidence of internal Humor ten times more difficult to reach and cure, which floats in the blood and other fluids, destroying the delicate machinery of life, and filling the body with foul corruptions? What is consumption but a gathering of inherited Humors in the lungs, which rots them? What are mental infirmities, idiocy, and early insanity, but hereditary Poison clouding the brain because the weakest organ? What rheumatism and gout but the accumulation of Scrofula in the joints and fluids? Whence come the liver, Bright's disease of the kidneys, diabetes, weakness and degeneration of the urinary organs, hemorrhoids, fistula, and other constitutional affections, but the evidence of a vitiated state of the blood, a weakness, a debility of the vitalizing fluids, greater than can be thrown off unless assisted by medicine peculiarly adapted to the purpose?

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Eradicate the Virus of Disease by Constitutional and Local Treatment.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the greatest blood purifier, liver stimulant, and renovator in medicine. The elements of disease cannot exist where it is freely and regularly taken. It purges from the system all impurities, improves the appetite, perfects digestion, stimulates the liver and kidneys, opens the bowels, and makes over the vitiated blood into a pure, vitalizing, and restorative fluid.

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The CUTICURA RESOLVENT is assisted in curing all humors that appear on the surface by CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, which arrests all external symptoms of disease, eats away dead skin and flesh, allays inflammation, itching, and irritation, heals ulcers, sores, and wounds, and reproduces and beautifies the hair by allaying heat and irritation. It contains no grease, never becomes rancid, and is a natural Hair Dressing. Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, prepared from Cuticura, for cleansing diseased surfaces, healing, softening, refreshing, and beautifying the skin, is invaluable. It is a toilet, bath, and nursery luxury. Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap is the first and only medicinal soap prepared expressly for shaving, and is extravagantly praised by gentlemen.

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What cures of Blood and Skin Diseases and Scalp Affections with Loss of Hair can compare with those of the Hon. Wm. Taylor, Boston, State Senator of Massachusetts; Ald. Tucker, Boston; S. A. Steele, Esq., Chicago; F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, and many others, the details of which may be found in future editions of this paper?

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Are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, 21 Front-st., Toronto, Ont., and 8 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1; Resolvent, $1 per bottle; Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, 25 cents per cake; Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap, 15 cents per cake; in bars for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

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A union of Electricity and Healing Balsams, are ten times more effective than any other plaster for relieving Pain and Weakness of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica. Placed over the pit of the Stomach they cure Dyspepsia, Bilious Colic, Diarrhoea, Cramps and Pain, and prevent Ague and Malaria. Ask for Collins' Voltaic Electric Porous Plasters. 25 cents.

INSURANCE.

# INSURANCE STATISTICS.

## Some Interesting Figures on the Business of Indemnity in New York City.

## Some Points of Interest in the Business of a Well-Known Chicago Company.

The subject of fire-insurance, at all times interesting to property-owners, is given a kind of National prominence just at the present time, in view of the official statements coming from New York to the effect that the business has been almost universally disastrous during the first half of the current year, the ratio of losses to receipts being such that any lengthy continuance of such a ratio would result in the complete extinction of a very large number of reputable companies doing business throughout the Union. It is somewhat startling to the Western merchant or the Western farmer to be officially informed that one hundred and sixty companies doing business in the City of New York paid out for losses and expenses over and above their entire premium receipts for the six months ending June 30 an aggregate but little short of one million dollars,—in exact figures, seven hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars,—while of one hundred and forty State companies doing business in the city, nearly two-thirds the number exceeded their gross income in losses, even the foreign companies coming in the same category, ten of the number not taking in premiums enough to cover their losses.

The statement lends at least a novel interest to some items recently published in these columns of the results of caution and conservatism in the conduct of fire-insurance as illustrated in the affairs of the oldest, strongest, and most widely known of our Chicago companies, the old reliable American, whose time-worn ledgers show an absolute immunity from even a temporary retrograde, and from any important variation in its magnificent percentage of steady and continuous earnings during the period of over twenty-one years succeeding the date of its inauguration. And all attributable to the fact that the theory of the Company from the beginning has been to reduce the sudden occurrence of vast losses to a practical impossibility by so scattering and separating its risks that the lightning would have to strike them at fifty places at once to effect a disaster. The fact is the caution of the Company has kept them entirely aloof from the great cities of the Union, their protection being extended, like a sheltering arm, over detached dwellings, farm property, churches, and school-houses, to the exclusion of all other fields, however tempting. The American Insurance Company has issued some 375,000 policies during its period of service, representing an aggregate indemnity more than double all the millions at risk upon Chicago at the time of the great conflagration, and the collective profits during this time, going to the perpetual enlargement of its capital and easily-capitalized assets, render it to-day one of the safest and strongest of the great monetary institutions of the age. Its net income even in this off year of insurance has more than exceeded the entire cash capital of many of our reputable companies. The farmers of the Northwest all think of the American at this time of harvesting at the end of the year. It is their Gibraltar.

WATCHES.

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# LOCAL POLITICS.

### Why the Irish Will Not Vote for Lyman Trumbull.

### Their Objections to Mayor Harrison and William H. English.

### The Mayor Accused of Voting a Split Ticket Last Fall.

### Reasons Why the County Board Should Make More Polling-Places.

### Greenback County Convention—News from Headquarters—The Silent Barber.

## TRUMBULL AND THE IRISH.

THE SENATOR'S WANT OF SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND'S CAUSE WILL PROVE DISASTROUS.

There is a great deal of disaffection on the part of the Irish voters against Lyman Trumbull, and thousands of them will refuse to vote for him because of his refusal to sympathize with the efforts of the Irish people to render Ireland free.

The opposition to him in this city has assumed a positive shape. Its leader is Mr. John F. Scanlan. A few days ago a TRIBUNE reporter learned that he was preparing a letter to the *Irish World*, explaining the gravamen of Mr. Trumbull's offense. Yesterday the reporter called upon Mr. Scanlan and asked permission to copy the letter. The request was granted, and in the course of the conversation which followed Mr. Scanlan said:

"I am not actuated in this matter from any spirit of what is sometimes named Irish-Know-Nothingism, but by a sincere desire to prevent men from being elevated to high official positions who are so contracted in their views of liberty that they would confine it to those born within the limits of their own birthplace and holding opinions in accordance with their own views."

"What will be the effect of this publication on the Democratic party?"

"I think it will cause thousands of Irishmen to vote against Mr. Trumbull, and all of Mr. Goudy's soft solder cannot save him."

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—*To the Editor of the Irish World:* A few years ago you were instrumental in defeating Charles Francis Adams, then Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, thereby saving that State from the chill of a governmental iceberg.

Your reason then was that the Democratic party had placed in nomination a man who, while Minister to England, had insulted the Irish race.

Permit me to ask the aid of your valuable paper for the same good office and for the same reason—viz.: Because the now Democratic nominee for Governor of Illinois insulted the Irish people during his term as United States Senator under the following circumstances:

In the winter of 1871 and 1872 there arrived in this country from English prisons the following Irishmen: O'Donovan Rossa, John Devoy, J. Underwood O'Connell, Dr. Dennis Davling Mulcahey, Harry Meildy, and Dr. Powers, who had been confined by the English Government for various periods ranging from twelve to twenty years for the high crime of aiding in giving to Ireland a government that the majority of the Irish people would indorse.

When the steamer that carried these gentlemen arrived in New York bay, a great commotion pervaded the ranks of the political parties, each vying with the other to see who would do the late prisoners the greatest honor.

The Democratic party through Tammany engaged a steamer, and 300 of a committee went down the bay to welcome the Irish patriots, while the Republican party ordered a Government steamer to carry a like committee to meet and welcome them to "The land of the free and the home of the brave."

In fact it was a glorious rivalry to see who could do most honor to the men who dared to face the British lion and suffer years of imprisonment in behalf of Irish liberty.

This feeling was not confined to partisans of the political parties, but pervaded the ranks of the entire community from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as evinced by many letters and telegrams received by the Committee in charge of the reception.

Of course many Irishmen from all parts of the country went to New York to receive in person the men who suffered for a cause dear to every Irishman. Among the number I had the honor of being present.

When the evidence of friendship for Ireland became so general, it was determined by the friends of the distinguished gentlemen that it would be impolitic for them to place themselves in the hands of either political party, and that the time had arrived when the United States Government could with great propriety pay a high tribute to Ireland. In furtherance of this design the late political prisoners were instructed to postpone a reception until the Government had been heard from.

Col. T. Hanley, of New York, the Hon. P. W. Dunne, of Illinois, Richard McCloud, of Connecticut, and the undersigned, were appointed to proceed to Washington and ask Congress in behalf of the United States to receive

THE LATE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

On our arrival in Washington we immediately waited on President Grant, deeming his approval necessary to success. We asked him if a reception such as was contemplated would be against the policy of his Administration. He replied that it had his approval, and, should Congress pass a resolution instructing him to receive our distinguished friends, he would give them a reception creditable to the American people and an honor to the Irish.

With such official encouragement we went to work with a will, and through the friendly and active aid of Gen. B. F. Butler, the following Monday morning we had the pleasure of seeing the resolution pass the Lower House of Congress.

It then became necessary for us to call personally upon each of the Senators. In almost every instance we were received with great kindness. In some instances, as in the case of Senators Fenton of New York, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Chandler of Michigan, and Carpenter of Wisconsin, not only did they pledge to support our resolutions, but they expressed a deep interest in the cause of Ireland. The Committee called upon the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, then United States Senator from Illinois, and solicited his coöperation in behalf of the cause our friends represented. We placed before him the position we as a people occupied; how the Irish people had struggled to give liberty to Ireland; the sufferings of the gentlemen who had just arrived in New York, and how they represented the cause of liberty and Ireland, on account of their efforts and sufferings for both, and that by supporting the resolutions passed by the almost unanimous vote of the Lower House of Congress he would simply give voice to the profound sympathy pervading the entire American people, irrespective of party, for the cause of Ireland, and his support of this measure would be a simple act of justice to his constituents, and an evidence of his sympathy for the late victims of English tyranny.

His answer was that "he could not see how he could support those resolutions." We urged him to consider the matter until the next morning. On the next day we called on him, and, on asking if he had given our request of the previous day any thought, he said, "he had, and had made up his mind not to vote for the resolutions."

We then begged to remind him that the people, of whom he was a part, and those whom he officially represented in New York had done some service for the Republic; that Irish blood and Irish brain had helped to mold and build every sentiment and principle that went to make up this great Nation, and that no people in this broad land were more ready to bare their breasts to shield and save the Republic than the people in whose behalf we now asked this tribute of sympathy. We called his attention to the fact that receptions to distinguished foreign patriots was not new on the part of the United States, and instanced the receptions extended to Gen. Lafayette in 1825 and Kossuth in 1851. We respectfully asked him to recall his former refusal, and consent to give his vote in favor of the compliment we asked in behalf of the Irish people.

His answer was, "I can't do it; I can't do it," during which he seemed to be in the mood of Richard III., when he told Buckingham "Thou troublest me; thou troublest me."

You may be sure that the undersigned felt chopfallen to find a Senator from his own free Prairie State of Illinois so cold as not to have entered into the spirit of the nineteenth century, which proclaimed liberty to all men of all creeds, or so far behind the age as to still hug his prejudices to his heart to such an extent as to stab Liberty when she comes dressed in green.

I then pledged my fellow-committeemen that if ever Mr. Trumbull came before the people for office I would inform the Irish-American voters of Illinois how coldly he refused a just tribute, in their name, to the men who suffered

LONG YEARS OF CONFINEMENT

in English dungeons for the cause of Ireland.

Mr. Trumbull was then a Republican United States Senator. He is now the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois. Without the Irish vote of this State he cannot be elected; hence I ask the *Irish World* to "spread the light" and let every Irishman in Illinois know what a shriveled soul the present Democratic candidate for Governor had in 1871 for the cause of Irish liberty.

It does seem strange that the Democratic party—in which a large majority of the Irish people have heretofore voted—should go mousing around for candidates who have in some way or other insulted the Irish people. It is only a few years ago that the Democrats of Massachusetts nominated Charles Francis Adams, just after his refusal, while Minister to England, to save young O'Brien, an Irish-American, and one of the Manchester heroes.

Then the Democrats of Chicago nominated Carter H. Harrison for Mayor after he had lobbied and voted (by absence) against Gen. Shields' appointment to a position in Congress; and after his election by Irish-American votes, so high did he stand in the estimation of Queen Victoria that he refused to preside at the reception tendered Mr. Parnell when he visited our city to raise funds for Ireland's poor, lest he should offend her August Majesty.

At Cincinnati the other day the party placed in nomination for Vice-President a *shent per shent* banker, who compliments the Irish by saying: "D—n the Irish; the country would be better off without them." [See affidavit of John Smith, of Indianapolis.]

And to pile on the agony,—as if the Irish Democrats were so much clay, whose feelings, aspirations, and sentiments were not to be considered in the make-up of the party,—the Democratic party of the State of Illinois nominates a former Republican, who, while acting United States Senator in 1872, refused point blank to obey the voice of the almost entire American people in casting his vote and influence in favor of giving to distinguished Irish patriots a reception by the United States Government.

As an evidence of the kindly feeling that existed at that time for the cause we represented, it gives me pleasure to mention the reception tendered to the then late political prisoners by the President of the United States, by the Governors of several States, and by city officials in various parts of the country.

I now feel I have fulfilled a duty I owe to my country, native and adopted, and to the general cause of liberty, in laying before my fellow-citizens the anti-American and pro-British act of Mr. Trumbull when Ireland and her people appealed to him from the trough of the sea of defeat.

To further show the constitutional hatred of this man for Ireland's cause, I call the attention of my fellow-citizens to his refusal to act as Vice-President at the late Parnell meeting in Chicago. The former refusal was while a Republican; the latter while a Democrat.

I mistake the character of my countrymen very much if, after having learned the facts, they do not tell Mr. Trumbull, when he asks them for their votes, "We can't do it; we can't do it." "Spread the light."

JOHN F. SCANLAN.

## M'GRATH—HARRISON.

DID THE LATTER VOTE A SPLIT TICKET?

"Kaintucky" asserted itself yesterday afternoon in Charley Kern's restaurant. Ald. McGrath and two or three gentlemen, while lunching on prairie-chicken, talked politics between bites, and in the course of the conversation the Alderman remarked that at the election last fall Mayor Harrison voted a scratched ticket. Some one overheard the remark, and, posting to the City-Hall, informed his Honor of the slanderous attack on his political record. The Mayor forthwith filled up with indignation, and hurried back to Kern's, where he found the Fourteenth Ward Alderman scooping out the contents of a nutmeg melon.

"Did you say," thundered the Mayor, "that I voted a scratched ticket last fall?"

"Yes."

"Do you know so of your own knowledge?"

"No, I do not; but I believe the evidence of it exists."

"Let me tell you right here that since I have held office I have always voted the straight Democratic ticket, and I know that I did not vote a scratched ticket last fall."

"Your saying so doesn't make it so. I don't know of my own knowledge that you did, but I believe you did, and I am not afraid to say you did. My word is just as good as yours, and I say you did vote a scratched ticket last fall."

"You're a liar!" said the Mayor.

"Your calling me a liar doesn't prove that you did not vote a scratched ticket last fall. I simply say you did. If you were a gentleman you wouldn't make use of that nasty word 'liar.' You're a bigger man than I am, and act the bully, but you can't scare me worth a cent, and don't you forget it. I repeat once more what I said before. You did vote a scratched ticket last fall."

"You're a damned liar when you say so," howled the Mayor, livid with rage.

"What was the number of your ballot when you voted last fall?"

"I don't remember whether my vote was the first or not. There was a line of voters, and they kindly made way for me."

"Well, you can just bet on it that your ballot wasn't the first," chuckled the cool McGrath, as he rose to take his departure, and, putting his hand on the Mayor's shoulder, added, "Mayor, I'll get even with you some day for this, and don't you forget it."

The Alderman subsequently explained to a TRIBUNE reporter that there would be forthcoming, when wanted, sufficient testimony to prove that Mayor Harrison did vote a scratched ticket at the election last fall.

It may be that a lithographed copy of the ticket will find its way into general circulation at some convention in which his Honor has a deep personal interest.

Subsequently, the Mayor stated that he was not a candidate for Congress from the Second District. He would be satisfied with either Gen. Stiles or Gen. Farnsworth. Still it might be that he would be forced to accept the nomination.

## MORE POLLING-PLACES.

REASONS FOR ESTABLISHING THEM.

In a short time the County Board will be called on to fix the voting-districts and polling-places, and elect judges for the approaching election. It is a matter of absolute necessity, in view of the large vote which will probably be cast this fall,—it may exceed 90,000,—that proper provision should be made for the accommodation of the voters by reducing the size of the districts, and thus increasing the number of voting-places. It is also advisable that the discrepancy in favor of the Democrats which exists at present should be done away with. As was stated some days ago, in 1876 there were 604 votes cast at a Democratic poll and 759 at a Republican one. This was one of the causes which contributed to the defeat of Mr. Hayes in the city, for the Republicans were not able to get out their full vote as easily as were the Democrats. At the last county election the number of voting-places was a little over 100. The counting of the returns was not through with until the following day, and sometimes late in the afternoon. In every case, however, the judges and clerks charged and received pay for two days' work, and two days' rent was paid for the use of each polling-place; this irrespective, of course, of the time spent in making the registry. This fact is mentioned in order to show that the expense attending the increase of voting-places, which is a great bugbear with some short-sighted people, would not be as great as is anticipated. With the proper number of polling-places the work on election-day would be done by midnight, and only one day would be consumed where two are now occupied. There are at present a little over 100 voting-places. There ought to be nearly 300. There should never be over 300 votes cast at one booth. It should be in the power of the voter to

CAST HIS BALLOT WITHOUT A DELAY

of more than five or ten minutes. The time of the voter is of some value. The total amount appropriated last year by the County Board for election expenses was $15,000. The value of the time wasted by 60,000 people in hanging around the polls amounts, it will be seen, on a very moderate computation to ten times that sum. It should also be borne in mind that quite a large percentage of the voters are old men and invalids. It is not out of the way, perhaps, to require a hearty young fellow to stand in the open air half an hour on a November day, but to ask that of a person whose infirmities make such a delay dangerous is to ask something which is unreasonable. The Republican party loses yearly thousands of votes by failing to provide proper facilities for members of its party belonging to just such classes as those indicated above. Thousands of persons who now never cast a ballot would gladly avail themselves of their privilege if they could only do so without peril to health or life.

Furthermore, every reduction in the number of voters and the voting districts brings with it

A DIMINUTION IN FRAUD.

Where there are but 300 who cast their votes at one place, there is almost invariably some active worker in the district who knows them all; and he will not allow either bogus names to be put on the registry or fraudulent votes to be cast on the day of election. Where, as is now the case, 1,000 persons vote at one place, it is utterly impossible for any one person to keep track of them all; repeating and false voting are there perpetrated, and invariably to the disadvantage of the Republican party. With small precincts the fraudulent voter will not dare to show his face, the risk of identification and detection being too great.

Therefore, in the interest of economy, of honest voting, and of a full turnout of the Republicans, the County Board ought, when it comes to take action regarding the election, to increase to about 300 the number of polling-places in the city. If this measure seems radical, though it is not, the Board ought at least do justice to the Republican party and largely increase the number of voting-places in wards like the Fourth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, etc. Should it do this, and appoint competent judges and clerks, there will be no difficulty in securing a full vote, and in learning at some reasonable hour the result of the impending important election. In Eastern cities some attention is paid to this subject. It is possible there, owing to the minute subdivision of districts, to know the result of an election within a very short time after the polls are closed. There is no reason why the same thing should not be done here.

## HEADQUARTERS.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Senator Logan has been feeling unwell for some days past, and in consequence but few of the members of the National Committee have put in an appearance at the headquarters at the Grand Pacific, all the work being done at the Palmer House, where Messrs. Dorsey and Logan, assisted by Mr. Filley, have been putting in considerable hard work every day. Gen. Logan had recovered his health yesterday, and expects to set out for Galesburg this morning. He speaks there this evening. Saturday afternoon there is to be a grand mass-meeting of the clubs in the vicinity of Champaign, which is to be addressed by Gen. Logan. He starts in next week on his Indiana trip, on a program laid out by Mr. New during his last visit here.

THE CENTRAL CLUB.

The Executive Committee of the Central Garfield and Arthur Club held a meeting at their headquarters yesterday morning, at which they made some further arrangements for the supply of speakers, and arranged some details for the organization and equipment of marching clubs. The question as to the two schemes for preventing repeating was laid over until the question of cost and practicability can be definitly settled. The Committee adjourned subject to call. The first meeting of the Campaign Committee created by the resolution passed at the last session of the Club will be held at the Palmer House at 4 o'clock this afternoon. In spite of the action of the Young Men's Central Club, a number of the subordinate young men's organizations have already decided to send representatives. The Campaign Committee will proceed to elect officers and organize for work independent of the Central Club.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

is doing a great deal of heavy work at the headquarters at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the liveliest campaign ever known in this State is about organized. The speakers are numerous, and they are proceeding to thoroughly work over all parts of the State. Gov. Cullom speaks at Waterloo, Monroe County, this afternoon, being assisted by H. D. Dement and Ed Rutz. Saturday he will speak with Mr. Morrison, the candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District, at a large grove-meeting to be held in the southern part of Sangamon County. He speaks Tuesday at Rock Island, Wednesday at Cambridge, Thursday at Belvidere, Friday at Elgin, and Saturday at Polo, Ogle County.

John G. Hamilton will speak to-night at Cairo, thus finishing a series of ten appointments in Southeastern Illinois.

Mr. McCartney, the candidate for Attorney-General, will speak to-morrow in Rushville, Schuyler County; Saturday at Yates City, Knox County; Monday at Augusta, Hancock County; and Tuesday at Mt. Sterling, Brown County.

Mr. Kirk Hawes will speak to-night at Morris, and Saturday at Morrison.

A. M. Jones, Chairman of the State Central Committee, returned yesterday. He made one speech on his way home.

Information was received late last night that the Kankakee *Times*, a Greenback organ, has declared for Garfield and Arthur. The paper is edited by W. F. Keady, who is one of the Electors on the Greenback ticket, and his action will undoubtedly cause no little trouble in their ranks, as Keady was one of the leaders of the cause, and his defection will bring a number of votes to the Republicans.

Among the callers at headquarters yesterday was Mr. James L. Jones, of Oshkosh, who predicted that the prospects were overwhelmingly in favor of the defeat of Gabe Bouck for Congress.

Among the speakers on the stump in this State is Mr. P. W. Wilcox, who is known as the "Mendota Carpenter." He has been making some telling financials appeals in the soft-money districts, and is credited with the conversion of a number of Greenbackers. He has continuous engagements in Roberts, Elliott, Woodland, Buckley, and Ashkum.

The Secretary of the Committee reports that more printed matter is being sent out now than during any previous campaign. The call for documents is universal, and many of the campaign speeches are being circulated in printed form.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

HIRAM BARBER.

"It is understood that you are a candidate for reëlection," said a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday to the Hon. Hiram Barber, Member of Congress from the Third District. "Is that general understanding correct?"

"I am a candidate," was the brief and business-like reply.

"THE TRIBUNE would like to know, Mr. Barber, what you consider to be your claims to the nomination, and your qualifications for the position, as you regard them,—matters on which the various candidates in the First and Second Districts have already expressed themselves in their own cases."

"The lawyers have a way sometimes, you know, of submitting their cases without argument," was the gentleman's reply.

"That's just what I propose to do in this case,—submit the case to the people of the Third District without either argument or comment."

And from this position neither argument nor the proverbially persuasive influence of the artist with a pencil and a wad of clean white paper could move the sitting member from the Third.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club of the Thirteenth Ward was held last evening. A communication from the Central Garfield and Arthur Club asking that a delegate be sent to meet with them was read and accepted. Mr. W. R. Pugh was elected as such delegate. A communication from the Young Men's Central Garfield and Arthur Club was also read. It embodied a request to the city clubs to refuse to send delegates to meet with the "Palmer House Club." On motion, it was placed on file. Messrs. Murray, Page, and Mattock were chosen a Committee on Music to attend to the organization of a "Glee Club" in the ward. At this point Charlie Harris, candidate for Coroner, was espied in the back part of the room, and, in response to loud calls, he came forward and addressed the Club. The Secretary was instructed to confer with the Young Men's Clubs of the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Wards in regard to the holding of four open-air mass-meetings, one in each ward, during the present month. Messrs. Burke, Mattock, and Huyck were appointed to act as a Membership Committee. Speeches were made by Messrs. J. L. Brunett, W. A. Phelps, and F. Q. Ball, after which the meeting adjourned for one week.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Quite a number of the young men of the Eighteenth Ward assembled in North Side Turner Hall for the purpose of organizing a Garfield and Arthur Club. Mr. Joseph S. Brookman presided. After an informal discussion of the political outlook, the meeting adjourned to meet next Wednesday evening, at which time the permanent organization will be perfected, and the roll opened for membership.

THE FIATISTS.

The "County Central Committee" of the fiatists met in Otis Block last night.

The following Executive Committee was appointed: President and Secretary, ex-officio, J. D. Goodrich, Richard Powers, Charles Wilson, Ed Irwin, and F. E. Shandrew.

The Committee on Conventions recommended that the County Convention be held Monday night, the 13th inst., at No. 99 West Randolph street, and that the Clubs elect the delegates the preceding Friday. Concurred in.

The same Committee recommended that the Congressional Conventions be held "as soon after the County Convention as convenient." Concurred in.

It was decided that no person should be permitted to take part in the temporary organization of the County Convention unless he was indorsed and vouched for by the President of a Ward Club; and it was also decided to take up a subscription in the city to help defray the expenses of the campaign.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic County Central Committee met at the Palmer House last evening. The returns of election in several precincts for Committeemen were canvassed, and a resolution was introduced calling the Seventh Senatorial Convention, which was adopted. The Convention is to be held at the Palmer House, the 13th, at 2 o'clock, and the primaries the 11th, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, the places to be hereafter agreed upon. The representation will be based upon the vote of 1876, one delegate being allowed for each 100 votes cast, and one for each fraction over fifty.

THE FIRST WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB

met at the Palmer House last evening and transacted some routine business. The Club uniform was agreed upon, which is to consist of a white oil-cloth cape, with a "red-shirt" border, and a red, white, and blue cap of the same material. Judge Forrester, S. R. Keough, Mike McDonald, and Joe Mackin were the orators of the occasion.

# SPORTING.

## BASE-BALL.

TWO GAMES TO-DAY

between the Troy and Chicago teams are made necessary by the rain of yesterday, as the Troys are due at home for a game on Saturday, and for that reason could not possibly wait over and play the postponed game to-morrow. Accordingly the teams will meet twice to-day,—the first game to begin at 11 a. m. and the second at 3:20 p. m.

LEAGUE AVERAGES.

The batting and fielding averages of all League players up to the 28th of August are given in the Cleveland *Leader*. Gore heads the batting list, with an average of 342; Burns and Connors come next with 336 each; Hines, 319; Dalrymple, 318; Jones, 308; Anson, 300; Goldsmith, 288; Kelly, 286; Williamson is twenty-seventh, along with Bennett and Trott, with 243; Quest is twenty-ninth, equal with Say, of Cincinnati, and Morrill, of Boston, at 240, and higher on the list than Gross, Caskins, Foley, Phillips, Bradley, Stovey, Dorgan, Wood, Ward, Tobin, and Sutton; Corcoran is forty-first, with 222, and ahead of Peters, Holbert, Whitney, and twenty-three others; while Flint is fourth from the bottom, his average being 165.

As to fielding, Goldsmith leads all the pitchers, and Bond comes next, Corcoran being ninth on the list. Bennett, of Worcester, heads the catchers with 916, Flint being eleventh, with 745. Force has the best short-stop and second-base record, Burns and Quest being respectively ninth in those positions. Anson is ninth among first-basemen, Sullivan, of Worcester having 984, the best record. Connors, of Troy, has done the best work at third base, having an average of 924, and Williamson comes next with 883. Among the outfielders, Corey, of Worcester, comes first, with an average of 960, Stovey with 955, Hines 926, Gore (eleventh) 890, Dalrymple (seventeenth) 871, and Kelly (twenty-fifth) 793.

WORCESTER VS. CINCINNATI.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—The Cincinnatis by bad fielding lost their game again to-day. Successive errors by Say, Wheeler, and Will White gave the run in the second, errors by Say and Wheeler cost two more in the fifth, and errors by Say, White, and Wheeler cost four in the sixth. Singles by Carpenter and Purcell, Will White's base on balls, and Clapps' two-baser gave the Cincinnatis two in the eighth, and Carpenter's three-baser and Will White's single earned one in the ninth:

| *Innings—* | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | —4 |
| Worcester | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | —8 |

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3.
Fielding errors—Cincinnati, 11; Worcester, 4.
Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Worcester, 10.
Two-base hits—Wheeler, Clapp, Knight, Creamer.
Three-base hit—Carpenter, 1.
First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Worcester, 6.
First base on balls—W. White.
Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Worcester, 6.
Struck out—Purcell, Smith (2), Say, Wheeler, Reilly (2), Stovey.
Balls called—White, 79; Corey, 86.
Strikes called—White, 33; Corey, 45.
Passed balls—Bennett, 1.
Wild pitches—White, 1.
Time—1:55.
Umpire—William Riley.

PROVIDENCE VS. BUFFALO.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Buffalo tied the game in the fourth inning to-day with three runs, but Providence took the lead again in the seventh, and kept it to the last.

| *Innings—* | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | —6 |
| Buffalo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —3 |

CLEVELAND VS. BOSTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1.—The Clevelands beat the Bostons to-day in a strong batting game by the following score:

| *Innings—* | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | —10 |
| Boston | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | —8 |

## HORSE VS. MEN.

THE O'LEARY CONTEST.

The race which is to take place Saturday evening next in the pavilion on the Lake-Front is attracting much attention among sporting men, and will doubtless draw out a large crowd to witness it, both on account of the novelty of the event and the wide reputation enjoyed by Dan O'Leary, one of the contestants, who undertakes to ride a horse thirty miles while three pedestrians are doing an equal distance. The articles of agreement have been signed, and are as follows:

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Memorandum of agreement entered into on the above date between Daniel O'Leary and Michael C. McDonald, of Chicago:

Daniel O'Leary wagers five hundred ($500) dollars against a like amount that he can ride his horse "Thought" thirty (30) miles in faster time than three unknown pedestrians can run that distance; said pedestrians to be backed by Michael C. McDonald, and are to be named by him previous to the start of the race.

The conditions governing the contest are as follows:

The contest is to take place on the Lake-Front, Chicago, Sept. 4, 1880, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Two separate tracks are to be laid, one for the horse and one for the pedestrians.

The horse is to be ridden by O'Leary the entire distance.

The pedestrians are each to run ten (10) miles.

The horse and the first pedestrian are to start at the word "go" from the referee.

The second pedestrian will immediately and without delay receive the word "go" from the referee at the completion of ten (10) miles by the first pedestrian.

The third pedestrian will receive the word "go" from the referee upon the completion of the second ten (10) miles by the second pedestrian.

The horse or the pedestrians covering the stipulated distance in the shortest time to receive the entire stakes.

The sum of five hundred dollars ($500) a side has been deposited with John Walpole, who has been chosen final stakeholder.

The referee is to be mutually agreed upon Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1880. Any and all questions not provided for in these articles to be decided by the referee, whose decision in all cases shall be final.

DANIEL O'LEARY,
MICHAEL C. MCDONALD.

Witnesses:
CHAS. E. DAVIES,
JOHN WALPOLE.

## THE TURF.

COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 1.—There was a large attendance at the State Fair to-day, fully equal to the third day of last year's exhibition.

There were three races. The first race, mile and a quarter dash, had seven entries and six starters. The race was taken in good shape by Belle of Nelson in 2:14, Keno second, and Belle Dillon third.

The free-for-all for trotting stallions, $300 purse, divided, had five starters. The first heat was taken by Abdallah Boy in 2:25. The other three heats and race were taken by Black Cloud in 2:25½, 2:27½, and 2:27½, Abdallah Boy second, Indianapolis third.

The 2:40 class for a $400 purse had six starters. The race was very tiresome, a vast amount of scoring being indulged in. The first two heats were taken handsomely by Joseph, and the last three by Mambrino Belle. Time, 2:29½, 2:29¼, 2:27½, 2:32¼, 2:33½. Joseph got second money and Harry Patchen third. Billy King was distanced in the first heat, and Joseph in the third heat.

Weather very warm, but the track good.

ELMIRA, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Second day fall meeting:

SUMMARY.

In the 2:28 class; purse, $400:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Helene | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Charley Ross | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Bashaw | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Cricket | 4 | dis. | |
| Kismet | 3 | 4 | 4 |

Time—2:27¾; 2:33¾; 2:35.

In the 2:29 class; purse, $500:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Larkin | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Sallie Scott | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Duroc | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Billy Barr | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Kittie Small | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Ella Doe | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

Time—2:33¼; 2:30; 2:33¼; 2:29¾; 2:31¼.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—At the Brighton Beach Course to-day Moderator, in two straight heats, won the mile-heat race, Goforth second. Time, 1:47¼, 1:49.

The mile-and-a-half race was won by Surge, Harlequin second, Claudia third. Time, 2:42¾.

The selling race, mile and a furlong, was won by Emma Cooper, Little Reb second, Nellie D. third. Time, 1:59½.

In the hurdle-race, mile and a quarter over five hurdles, the horse L. I. fell heavily, and his rider, Kearnes, was killed. Buster won the race, Spartan second, Devan third. Time, 2:25.

MYSTIC PARK.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—At the Mystic Park track, in the 2:34 class, $500, divided, Lady Martin won in three straight heats, Music in the Air second, Una third. Time, 2:29, 2:29¼, 2:29½.

In the 2:26 class, $800, divided, Steve Maxwell won, Dick Moore second, Wilbur F. third. Time, 2:22¼, 2:22¼, 2:23¼, 2:26¼.

## THE RIFLE.

CHICAGO VS. MILWAUKEE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—In the rifle match at the Soldiers' Home ranges, between clubs of Chicago and Milwaukee, the former won. At the 800 yards the Chicago team made 388 against 376 of the Milwaukees. At the 900 yards the Chicagos scored 410 points against 376 by their opponents.

## AQUATIC.

SCULLING MATCHES POSTPONED.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The rowing matches are postponed on account of the rough water till to-morrow.

Courtney and Riley have made a match to row within thirty days three miles with a turn. Courtney puts up $500 to Riley's $350. Each has deposited a forfeit of $100.

# CASUALTIES.

MINE ACCIDENT.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 1.—This afternoon George Ormrod, Superintendent of Kehley Run Colliery, with six others descended the mine for the purpose of putting a door in the main battery to see what progress the steam which is being injected into the mine was making on the fire in the breasts. When the opening for the door was nearly completed, a fall of earth occurred near the face, causing a concussion which blew the men in all directions. Simon Gregory was killed. Ormrod had a leg broken, and Joseph F. Jones an arm broken. All the others were severely burned by steam. Gregory's body was not recovered, the black damp being so bad that the miners could not venture far in without being overcome by it.

A SAD CASUALTY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 1.—A sad accident occurred on the west-bound Union Pacific emigrant train last evening, just west of Elkhorn. A girl aged 5 years strolled unnoticed out on the platform of the car, and fell upon the track. When the mother, Mrs. Rogers, who came from Ohio, and was bound West with her three children, missed her she notified the train-men, and the train was run back slowly until the child was found. She was sitting up on the track with both her arms badly crushed, so that amputation was necessary, the operation being performed at Fremont, to which station the family were taken.

THE LIGHTNING'S WORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MENDOTA, Ill., Sept. 1.—During the thunder-storm last night the barn and stable belonging to Charles Gibbs, of Ophir, ten miles east of here, were struck by lightning. The buildings were completely demolished. Eight horses perished in the flames. Four hundred bushels of wheat and oats, two new wagons, several tons of hay, and all his farming implements were burned to ashes. It is said there was no insurance.

DEAD ON THE TRACK.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 1.—Parties living at Hillyards, this county, found an unknown man lying dead upon the railroad track near that town. A further search turned up two tramps, who said the dead man had been in their company last night; that they all sat down beside the track and fell asleep, and that when they awoke, this man, who is said to be James Kelly, of Manyunk, Pa., was rolling from their side, having been killed by a passing locomotive.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 1.—Two young sons of Nathan Whittaker, near Alaska, this county, were instantly killed by lightning yesterday. A third son of Mr. Whittaker and a son of Mr. Henry Lewis were perhaps fatally injured. The boys had been playing, when, at the approach of a thunder-storm, they sought refuge under a small shade-tree. They had been there but a short time when the bolt struck the tree, with the result above stated.

DROWNED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1.—Henry Casey, aged 19, was drowned while bathing at Narragansett Pier. He was the son of Col. S. F. Casey, of Washington, and grandson of Gen. Silas Casey. He was not missed until the other bathers had returned to the bathing-house, where his mother awaited him. The body is not recovered. Another young man was saved by the life-saving crew which went on duty to-day.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 1.—A man employed at Johnson's lime-kiln was at work this afternoon in the mouth of the kiln, when a stone fell some four or five feet, and let him into the kiln. The stone wedged him in so he could not be extricated, and roasted him to death in fifteen minutes. His name was Daniel Parkhurst, and he leaves a family of small children.

AN EXPLODING JAR.

FINDLAY, O., Sept. 1.—Mrs. Emma Greer, wife of Holland Greer, near Arlington, this county, was engaged in canning peaches, when a glass jar exploded, throwing the hot fruit over her neck and face. She also inhaled some of the steam, and at present is not expected to survive. The unfortunate young lady had been married but a few weeks.

TERRIBLY BRUISED.

PALMYRA, Wis., Sept. 1.—L. M. Bigelow fell from his carriage in an epileptic fit, Monday night, while returning from a business trip in the country. He was dragged a long distance, and when found he was entirely unconscious and his body a complete mass of bruises.

POWDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The hoisting works of the Quinn Mine, at Silver City, took fire last night. An explosion of giant powder destroyed the works. The watchman of the Victor laundry was killed.

A FATAL STONE.

BELLAIRE, O., Sept. 1.—Kline Hamilton, son of Dr. Hamilton, of Georgetown, Pa., was killed at 10 o'clock last night by being hit by a stone as he was passing an alley. It is not known who did it, nor for what purpose.

COLLISION.

CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 1.—A collision of freight trains at Morgan Station, on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, resulted in great damage to the engine and cars.

## BISHOP FEEHAN.

*Special to Cincinnati Commercial.*

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 31.—Bishop P. A. Feehan has received many congratulations to-day over his promotion to the first Archbishop of Chicago. His removal to Chicago was not unexpected, rumors to that effect having prevailed for some time past. He was, besides, senior Bishop in this province, and was in the line of promotion, and well qualified to act in the high position to which he has just been appointed. Fifteen years ago he took hold of the affairs of the Church in Tennessee, when it was deeply in debt, and has since accumulated for it in Nashville alone over $100,000 worth of property, and has no debt that he could not pay by check at any time called upon. He has won the highest esteem of all classes and all religious predilections. General regret is expressed at his leaving Tennessee. He will not receive official information of his promotion under two or three weeks, as it will require that length of time for documents to reach here by mail.

## INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

### Mr. Nimmo Makes a Report on This Subject Not Calculated to Please the Supporters of the Canal Project.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Joseph Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a report upon the commercial aspects of the proposed American interoceanic canal. The preparation of the report was undertaken at the request of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of other persons interested in the subject. The report does not cover the cost of construction or the international questions, since such considerations are not within the legal scope of the Bureau. The report is limited to the commercial aspects of the proposed canal, and it will very greatly disappoint the enthusiastic advocates of various canal schemes. The estimated amount of tonnage falls much below the estimates which the advocates of the various canals have claimed. The facts have been obtained from the commercial statistics of the various countries that would be affected by the canal or whose commerce would use it, and upon information furnished by experts. Briefly stated, the report finds that the enthusiastic representations of the advocates of the canal system cannot possibly be realized.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has issued his report on the commercial aspects of the proposed American interoceanic canal. He says that during the latest year for which commercial statistics can be collected the proposed canal might have afforded passage for less than 3 per cent of the international commerce of the globe upon the ocean. The value of commodities transported between New York and San Francisco via Panama have fallen from $70,202,029 in 1869 to $4,947,755 in 1879, and the number of passengers from 26,853 in 1869 to 4,495 in 1879, while the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States via Cape Horn has also been to a considerable extent diverted to the trans-continental railway line. There is besides a large and growing commerce between the Pacific ports of the United States and interior points east of the Rocky Mountains, chiefly St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati, to which the proposed canal would not present any direct competition.

Mr. Nimmo's presentation of the case of Chili, Peru, Bolivia, and China is not more favorable to the construction of the Panama Canal than is the above citation of his conclusions regarding the commerce of the United States.

## PENINSULAR SAENGERFEST.

### Business Transacted Yesterday—The Next Meeting to Be Held at Grand Rapids—Musical.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—The annual meeting of the Peninsular Sängerbund was held at noon to-day. A proposition to amend the constitution of the Bund by making the fests biennial instead of annual was rejected. An amendment was adopted giving the society or societies holding the annual fest power to appoint the musical directors, who, with two directors from separate societies, was empowered to select the music for the fest. The selection of the place at which the next fest is to be held being then in order, Grand Rapids, Saginaw City, and Bay City were proposed. A ballot followed, resulting in 18 votes for Grand Rapids, 7 for Saginaw City, and 2 for Bay City. A motion to make the choice of Grand Rapids was then made and unanimously adopted. There was some talk, prior to this action, regarding the holding of the next fest in Detroit, but an impression seemed to prevail that such a course would, in a measure, make it competitive with that of the Northwestern Sängerbund, hence the idea of giving it to Detroit was abandoned. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: President, Joseph Berles, of Grand Rapids; Vice-President, Julius Melchers, of Detroit; Recording Secretary, Rudolph Worch, of Jackson. The Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer will be elected at Grand Rapids. The final concert of the Sängerfest was given before a very large audience this evening. The principal numbers were Bach's "Emigration of the Mormons," a scene from "Odysseus," a quartet from "Fidelio," Raff's symphony "In the Forest," finale of the first act of "Lohengrin," an aria from "Hamlet," and a violin solo by Remenyi.

## LUCKY CADETS.

### Dismissed Cadets Reinstated at West Point—An Indication of the President's Opinion of the Whittaker Case.

*Dispatch to New York Herald.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—In July, 1879, six members of the third class at West Point were dismissed on the charge of hazing the cadets admitted that year. Upon examination and a report by Maj.-Gen. Schofield two of the members were shortly after restored, the evidence showing that there were extenuating circumstances, and that they were not as much involved as the others accused of the offense. The *Herald* at the time fully reported the case, and much sympathy was felt for the young men, who made strenuous efforts to get back, as they admitted the charge and promised never again to be guilty of a like offense while at the Academy. Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, Mr. McCrary, the President promised to restore the four cadets dismissed, if the entire corps at West Point would, for the following academic year, refrain from acts of violence or annoyance toward one another. The year expired on the 25th of July, and on the following day Walter Allen, of Mississippi; W. C. Langfitt, of Ohio; Henry M. Sherman, of Michigan; and William P. Stone, of Arkansas, were ordered to report to the commandant, the President being of the opinion, from the report of Gen. Schofield, that "the condition of the corps in regard to the practice of hazing has proved to be entirely satisfactory, as not a single instance has occured during the year." It will thus be seen that President Hayes does not regard the mutilation of and attack upon Cadet Whittaker as having been done by the cadets. It is also urged in defense of the corps that, the restoration of the four cadets dismissed in 1879 depending solely upon their conduct, the esprit du corps at West Point is such as would prevent any member of it from sacrificing the opportunities of four esteemed comrades for an act of ill-treatment toward the solitary colored cadet, knowing, as they all did, that a single violation of the rules would keep the four cadets from resuming their studies at the Academy. The cadets restored will accordingly become members of the third class, and resume their studies with the academic year on Wednesday next.

## WASHINGTON WAIFS.

### Coinage Returns—The Marine City Not Inspected—Discharged Clerks—Silver Coinage.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—An interesting item in the coinage returns for the last month is the fact that it was found necessary to coin 2,680,000 one-cent pieces. The silver coinage was a little over the minimum required by the law, being $2,263,000. The gold coinage was $4,570,000.

The steamer Marine City, of Detroit, recently burned on the lake, was one of the few steamers at that port which have not been examined under the new system of daily inspection.

The clerks discharged from the War Department for drunkenness, now that they have become sober, have retracted their statement that they were discharged because they were Democrats.

The Interior Department will be closed to-morrow out of respect to the memory of McClelland, former Secretary.

The Post-Office Department contemplates placing interior locks, instead of padlocks, upon all street letter-boxes.

COINAGE.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The amount of coinage executed at the United States Mints during August is valued at $6,849,800, of which $2,253,000 were standard dollars.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.
2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.
3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.
4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.
5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.
6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.
7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.
8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.
9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stones in the Bladder and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhoea and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints,

Looseness, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERIENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST., COR. CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them. As there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills, be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

# CITY ASSESSMENTS.

## The Proposed Adjustment Generally Meets with Disapproval.

## Well-Posted Parties Insist that They Are Perfectly Satisfactory.

The proposed change in the assessments of the three divisions—taking off 2 per cent from the South Side and adding 2 per cent to the West Side and 5½ per cent to the North Side—does not meet with the approval of men familiar with the value of property in all parts of the city, and, as two divisions will be arrayed against one, the stronger party will doubtless be successful in the effort to induce the County Board to let the valuations remain as reported by the Town Assessors. A TRIBUNE reporter started out yesterday to get opinions on the subject, and interviewed "tax-men," who are better posted than merely real-estate dealers, since they come in contact with more property-owners, and keep track of the assessments.

"The County Board," said Mr. P. E. Stanley, "in my opinion, ought not to fix the assessments. The basis upon which they act is former assessments, and that isn't right. Last year the North Division was higher than either of the others, in proportion, and the South Division was the lowest. This year the South and West Sides are about the same, and the North Side has been reduced; and I think the three divisions are more equally assessed than they ever have been heretofore. The County Board ought not to touch the figures."

"The assessments made by the Assessors are fair?"

"Yes; all tried to do what was right. The man out in Lake is a little low on personal property, but it is hard work to reach it. Through the Towns of Lake and Hyde Park the assessment is very equitable.

THE LITTLE TOWNS,

Leyden, Orland, Palos, Lemont, have always been assessed too low. Evanston should not have a reduction. Property there has always been assessed low as compared with Lake View, Jefferson, and New Trier. Evanston can stand a big increase, as lands there are not assessed at anything like one-third their value. As to Chicago, I don't think the assessment could be made fairer than it is. The County Board know nothing about valuations. Only one Commissioner has any knowledge on the subject."

"What basis should they take?"

"Actual values. They should take time and inform themselves, if they are to fix the assessments, and not do it in a haphazard way."

"What do you think of this year's assessments?" asked a reporter of James N. Clark.

"As a whole, I think the West Side is assessed as high as the South, and fully as high, in proportion, as the North."

"Do you favor the proposition to reduce the South Side assessment and increase those of the West and North Sides?"

"No. I don't think it is right."

"Why not?"

"Because the West Division has so much cheap property, a great deal of it is unproductive, and Amick has got the figures as high as they ought to be."

"Have you heard any complaints?"

"Not to any extent on any Side. Those with whom I have talked—men who own property in the West and South Divisions—say they are assessed fully as high in one as in the other. They are better satisfied with the South Side assessment than with the West Side one. There is one thing people don't think of. No other division has property that will compare with the business part of the South Side. There is property in that section assessed plump up to one-third of its value, but much other property that is not. It is hard for the Assessor to get at the valuation in all cases."

"How about the North Side Assessment?"

"The owners seem to be satisfied with it."

"And the West Side?"

"I have heard no complaints. My candid opinion is, from experience, that the assessment this year, as between the South and West Divisions,

IS NEARER EQUAL,

considering the value of the property, than it has ever been before."

"Then taking 2 per cent from one and adding it to the other would not be just?"

"No. The assessment includes improvements as well as real estate. The West Division didn't have as big a fire as the South and North Sides, and consequently it is full of frame buildings. They depreciate, and there is where the fall comes in; and as the assessment was to stand for four years Amick took that into consideration. Stone and brick do not depreciate like wood. On brick and stone improvements 2 per cent was added on the West Side this year; the ground wasn't changed, and the only allowance was for depreciation in frame buildings. If the figures of the South and West Sides are left as they are, there will be no cause for complaint."

"I think," said ex-Assessor Gray, "if the assessments are let alone, they are good enough. I believe the Assessor acted in good faith, and meant to do what was right."

"Do you think the South Side assessment should be reduced 2 per cent?"

"No, because I believe it is assessed as low as any division,—lower than the West Side, because property over there isn't worth as much, and that the West Side, as a whole, is assessed higher than the South Side. There is no equity in the proposition to take 2 per cent from the South Side and add it to the West Side. I have looked into the assessments in all the divisions, and my opinion is that the West Side is assessed the highest and the North Side the lowest, but I think the present assessments are fair all around—fairer than usual."

The Committee on the Equalization of Taxes did not meet yesterday. As they have approved of their own report, it has been determined to submit it to the full Board at the next meeting, without further discussion.

It appears that the Committee of the County Equalizing Board have recommended a reduction of 10 per cent on the assessed value of the real estate in the Town of Lake. The assessment on the real estate was, many think, at least 33 per cent too high, and should have been reduced to that extent. The 10 per cent reduction will, however, afford some relief to the owners of unimproved real estate in the town, who have for several years past been so unmercifully taxed for the benefit and at the instance of a few wealthy corporations doing business in the town.

# THE NORTHWEST.

## A Novel Exhibition of Its Agricultural Products.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as a bit of commendable enterprise, recently fitted up a baggage-car at Brainerd in the highest decorative style as to exterior, transformed the interior into a small but teeming exposition of the products of the great Northwest, and sent it upon its travels as a means of illustrating what Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, and Washington could do when they tried.

Yesterday afternoon the car arrived from St. Paul on the regular train, and was met at the depot by a number of gentlemen interested in the agricultural advancement of this and adjacent sections.

It is fifty feet long, and of usual width, handsomely paneled and painted, and fitted with bins, stands, frames, and racks, all of tasteful material and workmanship. The roof and sides are decorated with ornamental sheaves of grain and bundles of fanciful grasses, tied with parti-colored ribbons, and arranged in regular design.

Midway in the car is a black-walnut pyramidal stand, holding sixty large jars filled with samples of grain from various sections—the Stale, Grandin, Troy, Cass-Cheney, and kindred farms being represented in wheat, barley, rye, oats, marrowfat peas, flaxseed, etc. Among the specimens are samples of the grain on the stalk, the straw running from four to five feet.

On either side of this are bins filled with Hebron, snowflake, early rose, and peerless potatoes; fine hops from Cheyenne Valley; carrots, beets, watermelons, cantaleups, pumpkins, squash, cabbage, peas, egg-plant, parsley, turnips, nutmeg-melons, and artichoke,—all the samples being fine and well displayed.

Above these, in ornamental frames, are photographs of different scenes along the line, and a number of interesting petrifactions and minerals from the Bad Land of Pyramid Park.

On the opposit side are exhibited nine varieties of corn from Becker, Crow Wing, and Wadena Counties in Minnesota; twenty-three varieties of native grasses from various sections; flax from Dakota; nine-foot Patagonian and amber sugar-cane from Wadena and Crow-Wing Counties; tobacco from Scotch and from Connecticut seed, grown in Minnesota and Dakota; field peas, red and white clover, and beans from Montana, Washington, and Dakota; and bulberry from the Missouri River bottoms, equal to Osage orange for hedging. At the upper end of the car is a case exhibiting twenty-three different varieties of wood, including fir, spruce, birch, elm, balm of Gilead, butternut, white oak, poplar, white pine, black oak, sugar maple, bird's-eye maple, laurel, etc.

The wheat exhibited is mostly Scotch Fyfe.

The car and its contents were arranged under the supervision of Mr. James B. Parker, the Land Commissioner of the road, and is as complete and tasteful as can be desired. It is intended to convey, by practical illustration, the immense resources of this great region, of which the North Pacific is a main artery, and for this purpose will be taken through the East and exhibited at the various agricultural fairs now in progress.

Its course will lie from here to Detroit by the Michigan Central, stopping at all towns en route for exhibition. Thence it will go direct by mail train to Worcester, Mass., to be shown at the fair there next week; thence through New Hampshire to the fair at Montpelier, Vt.; and thence to Montreal. The return trip from Montreal has not yet been arranged, but will be so ordered as to take in all prominent Eastern cities, returning to Chicago about Oct. 15. On its journey it will no doubt completely overthrow the popular idea that the region it represents can only produce wheat, and will be an agreeable surprise to those interested in the development of the great Northwest.

The exhibition is under charge of Mr. J. H. Hanson, of the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, who is familiar with the country, and can give all information required.

Shortly after its arrival the car was taken in tow by an engine and conveyed around the city to the Michigan Central depot, whence it departs to-morrow morning. A large party accompanied it.

# THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

### Admission to the Penitentiary.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Please inform me on what day or days are persons allowed to look through the Penitentiary at Joliet, Ill.

A CONSTANT READER.

[There is no regular day. Application may be made at the Warden's office on any day except Sunday, and if he is satisfied he gives a pass.]

### The Atlanta Celebration.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

LAWNDALE, Ill., Sept. 1.—I notice in your column of militia notes that mention is made of the celebration at Atlanta, Ga., next month. Now why cannot our worthy Citizens' Committee follow the example of those of our Eastern cities, notably New York and Philadelphia, and unite in sending a representative body of men from this city,—send a company of (say) 100 picked men, under an able and efficient Captain? It would be a good opportunity for them to meet their Eastern comrades, and they would prove an honor to the city from whence they came. Respectfully,

B. C. F.

### Boisterous Democrats.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

GEORGETOWN, Ill., Aug. 28.—This quiet portion of old Vermilion County—which, by the way, is strongly Republican—was the scene of one of the most boisterous and disgraceful Democratic rallies ever witnessed in this county. The crowd gathered at about 2 o'clock p. m., which numbered about 500. They succeeded after several hours' work in raising a Democratic pole, after which W. D. Lindsey, of Danville, attempted to address them upon the political topics. The space of your paper is too valuable to be occupied with an outline of his speech, as it was a school-boy effort, a medley of contradictions and unprecedented blunders and misrepresentations. The character of the crowd and address were such that it is estimated that the Democracy lost from forty to fifty votes in this locality. Your correspondent heard four respectable Democratic leaders express themselves as thoroughly disgusted with the shameful demonstrations, and would do nothing more in the interest of a party that would countenance such drunken and uncivil conduct. The little square in the centre of the town, where the speakers' stand was erected, was filled with a surging, howling, drunken mob, from which flowed an uninterrupted stream of vulgarity. Ladies were compelled to hunt some respectable retreat or return home, the greater number doing the latter. Out of justice to the honorable and peaceable Democrats of this locality we must say that the major portion of the riotous element in the throng were from the neighboring townships in Indiana.

C. P. BATES.

### The Democrats Badly Sold.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

SYCAMORE, Ill., Aug. 31.—I learned of a good joke on the Democrats at Huntley, Ill., this morning. Col. J. T. Long, of Kentucky, was engaged to deliver a temperance lecture under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars at Huntley last evening. For some reason or other he decided not to speak. Quite a large number of people had assembled in town, and the Democrats thought that Col. Long, being from the South, was, of course, a Democrat, and determined to have a Democratic meeting and have Col. Long address them. Accordingly a committee waited on him, and asked if he would address them on some subject or other (choice of subjects to lie with him), pledging themselves to pay for the hall and other expenses. Col. Long agreed to address the meeting. A President (a Democrat) was chosen, and by resolution Col. Long was requested to make a political speech. Col. Long was introduced to the meeting by the Chairman, who remarked that the Colonel would tell them some good news from the South. Col. Long, after being introduced, apologized for not having spoken on the temperance question as per arrangement, and then proceeded to make as grand a Republican speech as was ever delivered in the county, for, instead of being a Democrat, he is a stanch and true Republican. The Colonel spoke for over an hour, showing up the Solid South and Northern Democracy in their proper light, and blistering the Democrats in a thorough manner. The town is greatly excited over the speech, and the Democrats laughed at for their success in securing a Republican orator for a Democratic rally.

G. W. T.

### "Starving Lawyers."

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Last week I was interrupted, while reading THE TRIBUNE article on "Starving Lawyers," by a lady looking for work, and telling the old, old story: lived in affluence; husband died; robbed by lawyers. Making due allowance for the ignorance in which men keep their wives about their business, and for the consequent overestimate which women usually have of the family means, it remains that lawyers have long been the devourers of widows' houses, the robbers of orphans, and, not infrequently, the worst enemies of their own clients.

So well is this understood that when an estate comes into litigation men say it "goes to the lawyers," and soon, if there is not a change, the fact of making a will will be sufficient evidence of insanity; for every sensible man will give, or deliver, his property to his heirs, to prevent its becoming the prey of lawyers. Men will learn to bear almost any injury rather than that inflicted by lawyers under pretense of bringing redress. Any loss will be preferable to that one may naturally expect from putting his case into the hands of lawyers!

Lawyers have made laws to suit lawyers, until, as a class, they seem to be regarded as brigands. Your money or your life; for any one may take your life if he have money to fee lawyers.

This is a strong statement of the case, and there are honest lawyers; but people are rapidly losing faith in lawyers as a class. They are killing the goose that laid the golden egg, and if the profession is not brought to a higher standard men will take to settling difficulties by force of arms, and abide the decision of battle rather than that of a court of miscalled justice.

The Bar is unemployed because the dockets are crowded, and the dockets are crowded because the Bar has been employed in impeding the cause of justice. About two-thirds of its business is "staving off" trials, getting postponements, wearying out the opposition, sinking the case in costs.

No lawyer even seems to know when any case is coming up, and a litigant must dance attendance, with his witnesses, through one term after another until the case ruins one or both parties for the benefit of lawyers. Is it not reasonable under the circumstances that men have writs served, then settle with their adversary on any terms, rather than bide the issue, the wear and tear of temper, the certain loss of time, and that loss of self-respect which comes from the feeling that one is being used, eaten alive, by men under the guise of friendship?

If lawyers do not want to starve or go into some other business they should reform the courts they create and control. They should learn to value the time as well as money of clients, and to hasten instead of impede the cause of justice. Not only in litigation do they disregard the time of their clients, but in the transaction of any business.

In seeking signatures last winter to a petition, I called in the offices of a good many lawyers, and found the older members of the Bar in, or some definit information as to when they would be in, but the younger men were mostly anywhere or everywhere, and their movements as uncertain as the price of pork. In one case a laboring man was trying to get a lease out of the hands of his lawyer and talked as if he had been there any number of times for it. On the day before it had been promised him, but that clerk or member of the firm who made the promise was out and no one else knew or cared anything about the lease, or when the other man would be in. I met several such cases of evident breach of contract by lawyers with their clients,—breaches which must have cost serious inconvenience,—and came to the conclusion that some young Chicago lawyers have no office hours, do not keep their engagements, and ought to starve.

Another trouble with them is that they want to begin where old, successful men leave off, by demanding as much fee as a Choate. One Chicago youth was admitted to the Bar. A friend employed him to make a deed, and the young man's charge was $100. He is now going about from State to State seeking whom he may devour.

It seems that established firms are employed, i. e.: There are men who, years ago, were faithful to their clients, diligent in business, and worked for such wages as men could afford to pay; and now they are paid for their experience; but few people care to pay for the privilege of educating a young gentleman who may fancy himself a Webster and be no better than a doll.

I should not wonder if, with all the dearth of business, there was a splendid opening for a few honest, reasonable, capable lawyers in this same city at this same time.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

### Joe Pettit.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*

CASTLETON, Ill., Aug. 31.—On the 11th of August there appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE a communication from Toulon, Stark County, Ill., giving what purported to be a detailed statement of the prosecution and conviction of Joe Pettit on the charge of perjury, and his sentence for one year to the Penitentiary; also giving numerous reasons why Joe should not now be pardoned, the real object being to defeat the pardon now pending. There are always two sides to every case, and as said communication, which was inspired by the prosecuting witness, L. A. Foster, does great injustice to the Pettit family, being in many respects untruthful and malicious, justice demands that the Pettit side of the case should also be given to the public. In doing so we will not call attention to all the details in the communication, but point out the deception of a few, and the injustice of all. The writer says:

> On March 14, 1879, the father was expected to arrive at Castleton on the evening train, and it was natural that he should call upon his daughter. Pettit absented himself from home that evening, stating that he would not be home till late at night. Mrs. P. was thus left alone till her father came. Pettit secreted himself to watch, and about 9 o'clock rushed into the house, uttering an accusation against his wife and her father of criminal intimacy.

He fails to state, however, that when S. L. Pettit tried to enter his house on this memorable occasion the door was locked; that Mr. Foster, in explaining to his neighbors how this happened, said the catch was broken and it was necessary to turn the lock to keep the door shut; and that, finally, when it was shown that the catch was not broken Mr. Foster on the trial swore that he never gave any such explanation, although a half-dozen perfectly reliable men will swear positively that he did. The writer also fails to state that when S. L. Pettit broke through the door Mr. Foster, instead of showing a disposition to protect Mrs. P. from a night intruder, picked up the coal-bucket and started toward the back door, as though much more anxious to keep his back toward the one that broke in until he could put himself in order than to protect his daughter against a madman, or to resent the accusation made against him. Whther the accusation was true or not, no one but the parties themselves can ever know, but this much we can say, Mr. S. L. Pettit has been known in this locality from childhood, and up to the time of this trouble there was not a young man in Stark County, or in the State of Illinois, whose reputation for honesty, integrity, truthfulness, or sobriety was better than his; but he is now financially ruined, his brother Joe is in the Penitentiary, and his mother, a most estimable woman, suffers the most intense mental torture on account of the afflictions visited upon her children. The writer further says that "Pettit, however, reported what he claimed to have seen, in consequence of which his wife left him and returned to her father's house." He should have said S. Le Pettit took his wife to her father's house, and forbade her to return to his house.

Without detailing further, the following facts will present the entire situation in its true light. Joe Pettit was tried, convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for one year. In the trial of the case there were two main witnesses for the prosecution and two for the defense. The witnesses for the defense swore just as positively to the prisoner's innocence as the prosecuting witnesses did to his guilt. One of the prosecuting witnesses was the wife of S. L. Pettit, a sprightly, pretty-appearing young lady, whose reputation was involved in the issue of the case, and her demeanor during the trial was well calculated to excite sympathy and capture a jury. In all trials between two men, or between two women, if the testimony on one side fully offsets the other, the verdict would be not guilty, but with a prepossessing young lady to assume the rôle of injured innocence on one side, and a man on the other, in nine cases out of ten the sympathy for the lady will carry more weight than the evidence in the case. In this instance it would seem that the jury credited the testimony of the prosecution, discredited the testimony of the defense, and found the prisoner guilty, but were evidently not quite satisfied with their decision, as they fixed the term of service at only one year, the least it could be under the statute.

They were doubtless through sympathy much more anxious to vindicate the young lady than to punish Joe. The friends of Pettit were of course dissatisfied with the result, but finally concluded that rather than appeal the case to a higher court, it would be better for Joe to serve a portion of the term, and then ask the Governor to pardon him. Consequently a petition signed by nearly 600 legal voters, all living within the range of acquaintance of the interested parties, and the great majority of them as good men as can be found in Stark County, has been presented to the Governor, asking Joe's release. To overcome the will of these 600 men, one individual caused the communication to which this is a reply to be written and published in THE TRIBUNE, and to be reproduced in other papers. Instead of the petitioners, as stated in said article, being coaxed to sign the petition without knowing what they signed, it is a fact that a large number of them demanded some action for the prisoner's release long before it was commenced, even going so far as to say that if the relatives of Joe did not move in the matter they would. The petitioners to a large extent were the prime movers in the work.

The only place where true sentiment can generate in a case of this kind is in the locality where the trouble originated. From this locality the prisoner's friends rally 600 strong. His opponents rally nothing, although they tried a remonstrance and failed to get signers, but seek to override the will of a most formidable and respectable element by a newspaper item that first comes to light 140 miles away from the scene of action. It was not our desire to bring this matter before the public; but, inasmuch as our opponents are the aggressors and have provoked it, we will endeavor to keep pace with them hereafter.

FAIR PLAY.

# THE JAMAICA HURRICANE.

## Immense Destruction of Property.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The steamer Dover, which left Port Antonio, Jamaica, on the 21st inst., arrived here to-day, and brings further advices of the great hurricane which swept over that island on the 18th inst. than have been before received. Capt. Smith, of the Dover, which lay in the snug harbor of Port Antonio during the hurricane, says that the hurricane began to blow at 3 o'clock in the afternooon of the 18th, and continued until 2 o'clock the next morning. The Dover sustained no great damage, but the destruction on shore and among the small coasting vessels was incalculable. All the small craft on the coast were destroyed. In Port Antonio eleven houses were blown down. At Spring Grove only about a dozen houses are left standing, and all the houses at Nanchioneal were destroyed or very badly damaged. The entire fruit crop of the island was destroyed. Thousands upon thousands of acres of bananas were swept away, and the cocoanut crop was also ruined. When the Dover left Port Antonio people who thought themselves rich a week before were drying bread-fruit to prevent starvation. All the roads were blocked up and all telegraph lines were down, making it difficult to get news from other points on the island, but wherever communication could be had the news was to the same effect, that the fruit crop had been totally destroyed and houses and other property greatly damaged. Capt. Smith brings advices from Kingston which say that at that place large buildings, including several churches, were greatly damaged, while many houses in the suburbs were totally demolished. All the trees in the town were blown down, and many business houses suffered. The greatest destruction, however, was along the harbor front. All of the smaller vessels were either stove or sunk. The wharves were all destroyed, including that of the Royal Mail Company, which was considered a very strong and substantial structure. At McDowell, Hunkey & Co.'s wharf there was fearful havoc. The steamship American, lying at this place, was driven ashore and crushed, together with the pier. The bark Akbar was stove, and the schooner Dauntless was sunk, the mate of the latter being drowned. The news from Kingston was incomplete at the time of the sailing of the Dover, and Capt. Smith thinks not near the full extent of the damage is yet known. He says that the fruit trade of Jamaica has received a set-back from which it will not recover in two years, as tens of thousands of acres of trees and plants have been destroyed. Capt. Smith thinks the hurricane swept the entire island.

### Awful Death on a Railroad Bridge.

*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

A man commonly known as "Billy" Cooper, of the Town of Van Etten, was walking on the railroad track recently at a point not far distant from his home. In crossing the railroad bridge he made a misstep and slipping fell between the ties in such a manner that he was fastened too firmly to extricate himself. Only his head remained above the ties, but his position was so cramped that he was unable to get that out of the way of danger. There, suspended in that awful manner, with the body dangling below the bridge, he heard a train thundering along in the distance approaching every moment nearer and nearer. No one will ever know the struggle for life which this poor fellow made, but they were futile, and with arms pinioned to his side he was unable to signal the engineer. The train came sweeping on upon its helpless victim until within a few feet of the spot, when the engineer saw the man's head and endeavored to stop his heavy train. But too late; the moving mass passed over, cutting the head from the shoulders as clean as it could have been done by the guillotine itself. Cooper was 80 years of age.

# THE MORTON MONUMENT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—The Committee on the Morton Monument have unanimously adopted the model submitted by Carpenter & Raymond, of Dayton, but by request of Mr. Carpenter the contract was delayed until the models submitted by Mr. Powers and Mr. Simonds, now on the road from Italy, can be seen. The cost of the monument is estimated at $30,000.

I have the most unbounded confidence in the healing and renovating properties of the Shakers' Sarsaparilla.—*W. R. Preston*, Portsmouth, N. H.

### THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 624 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

A. A. POPALORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 939 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 282 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 611 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 183 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 443 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 673 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 433 East Division-st., between La Salle and Wells.

### PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TALLIE, COME TO HOTEL TO-DAY as soon as you can, rain or shine; must leave this afternoon; will be there every hour till see or hear from you; letter in Post-Office for you. ROSIE.

### LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT GENEVA LAKE, WIS., A SMALL gold watch, open face, Swiss make; one gold chain, French make, with two slides, cross-bar, pendant, and locket set with sixty pearls; one gold ring, set with a large emerald and four pearls, marked A. L. to K. A. L. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder on his leaving them with Mr. William Christian, Tribune office, Chicago. W. H. WHITING, Geneva Lake, Wis., Aug. 31, 1880.

LOST—LARGE RUSSIA-LEATHER POCKET-book, containing papers of value to owner only. A liberal reward will be given should the finder return same to New York Underwriters' Office, 168 La Salle-st.

STRAYED—DAPPLE GRAY MARE, LOW BUILD, 1,100 pounds. The young man who took her from Madison-st., on Tuesday evening, will return her to 528 Adams-st.

STOLEN—FROM MY BARN, 186 AND 188 SANgamon-st., Monday, Aug. 30, a large bay mare, 7 years, heavy mane and tail, square-box top-buggy, brown lined. Hired by Charles Peters, German, about 5 feet 10, with full brown whiskers; about 40 years old. Twenty-five dollars reward will be given if the above property is returned. JUDD & HAYES.

$5 REWARD—LOST—POINTER DOG, LIVER and white; answers to the name of Joe. Return to No. 6 Calhoun-place.

### BOARDING AND LODGING.

**South Side.**

16 ELDRIDGE COURT — FRONT PARLOR, family and single rooms, with board.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, single or en suite, for families or single gentlemen.

1336 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; first-class table and attendance.

1822 WABASH-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST. —Beautiful front second-story rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. References exchanged.

INDIANA-AV. AND THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—Gentleman and wife desiring a pleasant alcove room and good table in small family where there are no other boarders please address L 77, Tribune office.

**West Side.**

17 NORTH THROOP-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, with board, for two gentlemen. Reference.

357 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO OR THREE pleasant rooms, with board; children no objection.

**North Side.**

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Board, with rooms, $3.50 to $6 per week; day-boarders wanted.

**Hotels.**

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2.00; per week, from $6 to $12. Also rooms rented without board.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—$1.50 and $2 per day; $6 to $9 per week; day board, $4.

YOU NEEDN'T PAY FANCY HOTEL PRICES when St. Lawrence Hotel, 163 and 165 Clark-st., offers first-class rooms for 75 cents.

**Miscellaneous.**

ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, for three couple, two connecting rooms on parlor floor; also two on second and third floors, southern exposure, with delightful view of the lake; bath-room on every floor. Address Z 31, Tribune office.

### BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS or an alcove room, with board in private family, on South Side, for a gentleman and lady. Address L 55, Tribune office.

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF the leading merchant tailor in a growing city of 8,000 inhabitants; a new, clean stock bought for spot cash; will invoice about $2,000; doing a good and profitable business, but must sell on account of health. Address GEO. C. MORROW, Battle Creek, Mich.

A CHANCE TO PURCHASE AN INTEREST IN weekly newspaper. Any position desired given. Paying well; no debts; cash on hand. J 7, Tribune.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY—CIGAR AND tobacco store, in best location; must be sold, as I am leaving the country; suitable for manufacturing and jobbing; paying handsomely; with unusual low rent. Room 36, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—CHOICE SITE FOR putting up ice; Fox River, near Elgin. Apply to E. L. BISHOP, Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED RETAIL GROCERY, stock and fixtures; sales cash; rent cheap. Apply at Room 36, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM FORGE IN CHICAGO. A good chance for immediate business; reason for sale sickness. Apply to W. H. SMITH, Maulton House, Kinzie and Market-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS doing a good trade in a suburban town; reason for selling ill health; a good chance for the right man. Address H N, Tribune office.

MILLINERY STAND FOR SALE—NO. 7 BLUE Island-av.

SALOON FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FURnished saloons in Chicago at a great bargain; satisfactory reasons for selling; great bargain if sold in the next ten days. Address L 51, Tribune office.

TO MANUFACTURERS — THE WEYHRICH Harvester Works at Pekin, Ill., together with the machinery and tools, will be sold at auction on the premises at 2 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1880, to close the estate of the late Peter Weyhrich. Everything necessary for the successful manufacture of headers and other harvesting machinery, and bent work is embraced in these extensive works. And Pekin possesses unusual advantages in the abundance and cheapness of fuel and water, shipping facilities by rail and river, low taxation and healthfulness, to make these works a desirable investment. For further particulars call on or address HENRY WEYHRICH and AUGUST LUCAS, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Weyhrich, deceased. Pekin, Ill., Aug. 12, 1880.

TO RENT—A BASEMENT, FULL OF PAYING boarders; also dining and kitchen utensils for sale. Please call at the basement 312 West Monroe-st.

WE SHALL STOP IN THIS CITY ONLY THREE days longer to receive applications for exclusive territory on the entirely new article that we wish smart agents to handle. Call at Briggs House, Room 92, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS.

BRAND'S STUDIOS.

DO YOU WANT A FINE PICTURE OF YOURSELF OR CHILD?

GO TO BRAND'S STUDIO,

WHICH ARE THE FINEST ON THE CONTINENT.

The work sent out from this establishment is THE VERY BEST POSSIBLE TO PRODUCE, AND COSTS NO MORE than that which constantly disappoints the sitters.

Visitors are invited to the FREE ART GALLERY, 210 AND 212 WABASH-AV.

### PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $50,000 to $75,000 to buy an interest in an established wholesale grocery business in the best town west of Chicago. Address, with reference, L 19, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ENERGETIC MAN, IN A thoroughly legitimate office business, that will pay $3,000 to $4,000 yearly. Very little capital required. Bureau of Exchange, 224 Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,000 NEEDED, IN A VERY respectable and profitable business. Best of reference given and required. Address [illegible], Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 IN WHOLEsale table business; chance seldom offered for man out of business. Address L 99, Tribune office.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free. Fifteen years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

### INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO has been teaching in a Catholic school for the last four years wishes a similar employment. Address L 75, Tribune office.

### CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—200x125 NORTHWEST CORNER MADison-st. and Hamlin-av., directly opposite the trotting park.

200x150 northeast corner Monroe-st. and Central Park-av. This property fronts Central Park, and is most desirable for immediate improvement.

Also, 5 acres corner Central Park-av. and Van Buren-st. This is a very choice piece of property for subdivision, having a frontage on Van Buren, Congress, and Harrison, and Central Park-av. Address S 739, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON NORTH Side, $46,000.

Fine residence on West Side, $20,000.

Fine large brick with wide lot, Prairie-av., north of Twenty-second-st., $40,000.

HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON HALSTED-ST., NEAR Tracey-av., with house (rented for $180 per year), at a great bargain if taken this week. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — WEST MADISON-ST. — THREE stores and flats above, renting for $1,980; price $16,000; a bargain. E. SLOSSON & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PIECE OF BUSINESS property, on good corner, West Side, $3,000; renting for $500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT COTTAGE WITH BRICK basement; West Side, corner. 12 rooms, $3,500; pays 10 per cent net; perfect order. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front, furnace, gas-fixtures; two blocks to Lincoln-av. cars; price, $4,500. A good two-story, 8-room house, good neighborhood, $2,500. HALE & SNOW, 77 Dearborn-st.

### SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—KENSINGTON—TOWN LOTS, NEAR the Pullman Palace-Car Works; an urgent demand for stores, houses, boarding-houses, etc.; the growth and prosperity of this locality are assured; easy terms to suit builders. C. B. SAWYER, Room 24 Portland Block, corner Washington and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPitalists—A tract of land containing fifty (50) to one hundred (100) acres, at South Chicago, on the Calumet River, a short distance from the harbor. For further information apply to JOHN L. WALSH, South Chicago, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—A BARGAIN—50x175 Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fifth-st., $600. H. C. MOREY, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SANDERS' SUBDIVISION, corner Melrose-st. and dummy road, Lake View; cheap. Call on EDGAR SANDERS, 75 Washington.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN FARM MORTGAGES, large or small amounts, drawing 8 per cent. OMAR NEWMAN, 15 Metropolitan Block.

### REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR IMPROVEMENT—25 TO 50 FEET front on Oakwood or Drexel boulevard, north of Forty-fourth-st. Address, stating location and lowest cash price, L 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—CENTRAL IMPROVED BUSINESS property in value from $25,000 to $200,000, for all cash. JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

### TO RENT—HOUSES.

**South Side.**

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV.—OCT. 1—ELEGANTLY furnished stone front house and barn, near Thirty-first-st., for the winter, $83.33 per month, to first-class private family, nothing else. Address L 73, Tribune.

**West Side.**

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE ON WALNUT-st., near Wood, immediately. Inquire of D. LEONARD, 998 Madison-st., morning and evening.

**Suburban.**

TO RENT—AVONDALE—12 SEVEN-ROOM TWO-story frame houses, gothic style, 1¼ miles northwest of the city limits, on Belmont-av., just north of Milwaukee-av., in the village of Avondale. We have just completed a new and handsome depot within 300 feet of the houses, and trains on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad will make regular stops. Houses new and in first-class condition. For full particulars apply to H. M. BOICE, at Ferry & Bro.'s lumber office, west end Eighteenth-st. bridge, Chicago.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, 3145 Groveland Park-av., near Thirty-first-st. station, I. C. R. R.; also, horse-cars. F. LESTER, 57 East Lake.

### TO RENT—FLATS.

**South Side.**

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE FLATS—A VERY DEsirable front flat of four rooms and bath-room; also a well furnished flat to rent for one month, on Wabash-av., near Van Buren-st. F. H. WOOD, 31 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 7 ROOMS, CORNER THIRTY-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av. A. COOK, 202 Lake-av.

### TO RENT—ROOMS.

**South Side.**

TO RENT—494 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; all conveniences.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS. Hotel Emery, 47 and 49 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE ROOM; $5 per week. Reference required, 2367 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS at 1243 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.

TO RENT — FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS SUITable for gentlemen. No. 10 Sherman-st., corner of Jackson. Transients taken.

TO RENT—ONE ALCOVE FRONT ROOM, TWO rooms with bath. 1925 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS. 15 Hubbard-court, corner of Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentlemen, 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

**West Side.**

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM FOR GENTLEman and wife or two single gentlemen, at 49 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—166 SOUTH PAULINA-ST., BETWEEN Jackson and Van Buren—Two or three pleasant unfurnished rooms, for light housekeeping if desired.

**North Side.**

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WELL FURnished, for two or four gentlemen; private family. 64 Rush-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL LARGE WELL FURnished rooms, together or separate, gas, bath, etc.; 10 minutes' walk from business centre. 30 Rush-st.

### TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

**Stores.**

TO RENT—IN THE FLOURISHING VILLAGE of Three Rivers, St. Joseph County, Mich., one of the best located stores, with plate-glass front, suitable for boots and shoes, clothing, dry goods, or jewelry trade. An enterprising man cannot fail to succeed. Terms for rent favorable. Refer to H. L. Dickinson.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A LARGE STORE, WITH or without grocery fixtures, corner of North-av. and Vine-st., size 27x72 feet, and basement, with or without rooms; room for 3 horses. Apply up-stairs.

**Offices.**

TO RENT—TWO DESK-ROOMS ON MAIN FLOOR. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

**Miscellaneous.**

TO RENT—POWER AND ROOM IN BUILDING corner Clark and Twelfth-sts. Inquire on premises or of Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Co., corner West Twenty-second and Fisk-sts.

TO RENT—A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED TO manufacturers who want to rent water power and rooms for either large or small business by the Industrial Manufacturing Co., Rock Falls, Ill.

### WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WABASH OR MICHIgan-av., north of Twelfth-st., a furnished or unfurnished parlor, either on ground floor or up one flight of stairs, in a private house, capable of seating comfortably 40 ladies, and where a library of 2,000 volumes can be placed; also, a small dressing-room adjoining. Location, furniture, ventilation, must be perfect. Address by letter Dr. L. SAUVEUR, Grand Pacific Hotel, stating price per month or per 3 months. No calls received. See educational column, Dr. L. Sauveur's advertisement.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE, a good house, furnished or unfurnished, with barn, modern improvements, good neighborhood, paved street, east or south front, for four adults; rent yearly in advance if desired. Address or call on S. R. LA MONTE, 223 Monroe-st., N. O. Williams & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF FROM 6 TO 8 rooms on Calumet, South Park, Indiana, or Prairie-av., between Twenty-second and Thirty-first-sts. A permanent, prompt-paying tenant. References given. Inquire at 14 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR house, with 7 or 8 rooms, vicinity of Lincoln Park, Humboldt Park, or South Park. Address, stating terms, L 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OR cottage, with modern improvements, on the North Side, east of State-st., or in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park, by a family of three persons. Address, stating rent, etc., PH. WINTER, 145 Madison.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY PERMANENT TENant, house of 5 to 8 rooms, West Side, south of Randolph-st., east of Ashland-av., in good location. Address L 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD FURNISHED house by small and responsible family. Address L 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE EITHER FURnished or with carpets only, for a family of four persons, in good location on South Side, north of Twenty-second-st. Address, with terms and location, P, Tribune office.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

A TRAVELING SALESMAN CARRYING A woolen manufacturer's samples in the States of Iowa and Nebraska would be glad also to represent some other good house on commission; or would carry a manufacturer's samples of hats and caps, shirts, or boots and shoes, etc. Address L 78, Tribune office.

NOTICE—INFORMATION WANTED IN REGARD to Andrew Macfarlane, joiner, son of the late George Macfarlane, wright, in Glasgow, who was last heard of at Allentown, Penn., in 1853, and is supposed to have died in the United States, or elsewhere abroad. Any person communicating such information as will enable the subscribers to trace him or obtain legal evidence of his death will be rewarded. HILL, DAVIDSON & HOGGAN, Solicitors, Glasgow, Scotland.

WANTED—PACIFIC COAST AGENCY FOR ONE or more leading manufacturers on commission. A long residence on and large acquaintance throughout the coast. Best of reference and security. Address W. B. ROBERTS, 81 Adams-st.

WANTED—TO MOVE GOOD FRAME HOUSE, South Side, or will buy house on leased ground. Will pay cash. Address K 36, Tribune office.

### AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR "THE Casket of Literature and Political Gems," a work of standard excellence; sample pages, with terms, sent on application. W. G. HOLMES, 77 Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOODS OF READY SALE; light to carry; sell on easy payments; no books; liberal cash commissions. 221 West Madison-st.

### OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED—GOOD SIZE FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof safe. Call or address P. & J. CASEY, 41 and 43 Fifth-av.

### TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—13 ACRES OF FINE HARDwood mill timber in southeastern Missouri for a stock of liquors or other merchandise; a good bargain will be given. Room 41, 77 Dearborn-st.

### WANTED—MALE HELP.

**Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.**

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER AND collector. None but those that can furnish first-class reference or security need apply. P. & J. CASEY, 38 and 40 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN A grocery. Must come well recommended, and understand the business. Address L 91, Tribune.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GROCERY CLERK. H. REGENSBURG, State and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN, one for dry goods, one for clothing, to go to Iowa; only first-class men with good references need apply; wages liberal. Apply to WOLFF BROS. & CO., 33 and 35 Wabash-av., between 9 and 11 a. m.

WANTED—AT 54 LA SALLE-ST.—YOUNG MAN for grocery store; must understand books and deliver.

WANTED—A CLERK WHO KNOWS SOMEthing of publishing business. Address, stating price, particulars, etc., N 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR FURNITURE AND carpets; only those having thorough experience need apply. P. & J. CASEY, 38 and 40 West Madison.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OFFICE-BOY; WAGES $2 a week with chance for advancement. Best of reference required. L 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE-BOY, 12 TO 15 YEARS OF age, familiar with business part of city. Address in own handwriting, stating wages expected. N 8, Tribune office.

**Trades.**

WANTED—25 COLLAR STUFFERS; NO. 1 hands; good wages paid. Address, immediately, DE CAMP, LEVOY & CO., 91 and 93 Main-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—YOUNG SWEDISH, DANISH, AND Norwegian men to learn iron-molding. Ohio Butt Co., 178 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MOUNTER OR ORNAMENTER ON ornamental frames and moldings. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st. or 183 Randolph.

WANTED—20 FIRST-CLASS CARVERS. APply to WELLER, BROWN & MESMER, Buffalo, N. Y. Good pay to good men.

WANTED—TWO COAT AND ONE PANTS MAKers, to go into the country. Inquire at 34 and 36 Madison-st.

WANTED—ORDER COOK (MAN) AT ANDERSON'S Dining-Room, 163½ Clark-st.

WANTED — TWO GOOD CARPENTERS OR stair-builders. Apply to C. J. L. MEYER, North Pier, foot of Michigan-st.

WANTED—COAL-HODMAKERS AT 145 LAKE-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COAT-CUTTER AT ARNHEIM'S, 157 South Clark-st.

WANTED—PRESS FEEDERS AT 151 AND 153 Fifth-av. H. C. TIFFANY & CO.

**Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.**

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GROOM, GOOD driver, in a private family, who will make himself generally useful. Apply at 75 South Clark-st.

**Employment Agencies.**

WANTED — LABORERS FOR RAILROADS, stone quarries, brick-yards, rolling-mills, saw-mills, planing-mills, lumber-yards, teamsters, farm hands, etc.; wages $1.50 to $1.75 per day, and free transportation to the work. Apply to M. G. ENRIGHT & CO., 73 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP, BEST KIND, HOTELS, stores, and families at moderate wages. Registry, 275 West Monroe-st. Bureau of Literature.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS, saw-mills, rolling-mills, farms, and other work in Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois; wages, $1.50 to $1.75 per day; board, $3.50 per week; free fare for all; 100 for lumber-yards in the city. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—15 SAW-MILL HANDS, LEAVE TO-day, $18 to $25 per month and board; 500 for railroad in Dakota, Iowa, and Minnesota, free fare, $1.50 to $1.75 per day, two years' work; 50 for freight house; 100 for lumber-yard. E. A. ANGELL, 64 West Lake.

WANTED—100 BOYS TO CUT BROOM-CORN, wages $1.25 per day; board $3 per week; free fare to the work and back when finished; leave this evening. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO ASsist in photograph gallery; good chance for a suitable person. Art Gallery, 101 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ALL THE GOOD LABORERS I CAN get for C. & N. W. in Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan, $1.50 to $1.75 per day; 100 for C., B. & Q. Co., 100 for handling freight, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

**Miscellaneous.**

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN FOR city work; liberal salaries to competent men. Apply at 213 West Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF ENERGY AND experience to act as general agent for our subscription books. A good chance for a good man. Address, inclosing reference, A. S. BARNES & CO., 111 and 113 William-st., New York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHROMO AND frame packer; a permanent job open to the right party. Call at 45 East Jackson-st.

WANTED AGENTS FOR STATE FAIR AT Madison, Wis.; also for the great Northwestern Fair at Minneapolis, opening next week, to sell the Presidential Photo-Magic Puzzle, best campaign novelty out; sells rapidly, profits large, $5 per 100; samples sent 15c. Room 1, 119 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED BELL-BOYS at the Matteson House.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS washing carriages at 2449 State-st.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER WHO HAS HAD experience in copying pictures and can produce good prints. Must be sober and industrious. Permanent situation. Apply for three days, J. W. FIEROR, 209 State-st., Room 19, from 9 to 11 a. m.

### FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal; pianos and other good securities, 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., lowest rates. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 1.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE, LOAN & STORAGE CO.—Money to loan on furniture, etc., without removal, or on goods in storage. 80 East Van Buren-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 89 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHout removal. PARRY, 109 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS IN NORTHERN Illinois. KIMBALL & FRAKE, 36 Metropolitan Block.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $8,000 ON REAL estate; money on hand. GEORGE PETERSON, 3960 Cottage Grove-av.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF FROM $10,000 TO $30,000 ON choice improved residence and business property in the City of Chicago at 6 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 53 Portland Block.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$2,500 ON IMPROVED real-estate security in good neighborhood; title perfect; can execute papers immediately. Interest must be low. Address N 23, Tribune office.

6 PER CENT—WE ARE NEGOTIATING LOANS at this rate on satisfactory Chicago real-estate security. DEAN & PAYNE, 101 Washington-st., Room 13.

$5.000 WILL BUY A THREE-QUARTER INterest in a rich Arizona silver mine. Address N 1, Tribune office.

$10.000 TO LOAN ON REAL-ESTATE SEcurity at 7 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 42 Ashland Block.

$250.000 WORTH OF WATER-POWER and land will be given to any reliable party making certain improvements on same. Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

### HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT PENNOYER & BLANEY'S, 330 TO 336 WAbash-av., will be found a large and especially well assorted stock of fine landaus, landaulettes, coupes, rockaways, T carts, etc., of the very best material and workmanship. Their fine buggies, of all approved styles, are the standard for general excellence. They offer during this week especial bargains in second-hand buggies, rockaways, etc., and unusually low figures on moderate priced work.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST WASHINGton-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—AT 56 WEST MADISON-ST.—EXtension top-carriages, piano-body top buggies, phaetons, etc., at very low prices. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A GOOD SIDE-BAR TOP buggy, almost new; also, rubber-trimmed A 1 harness. Apply at 174 West Adams-st.

HORSE, CANOPY TOP PHAETON, AND HARness for sale on easy terms, or will exchange for other satisfactory personal property. The "rig" is in good condition and animal gentle for lady's use. Address L 90, Tribune office.

LAME AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INcurable, cured free of cost. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. Spavins, splints, ringbones, bunches, thorough-pins, sprung knees, cured without blemish. Strains, shoulder lameness, navicular disease, shoe-boils, cure guaranteed. Send for pamphlet containing full information to DR. W. M. GILES, 68 West Broadway, New York. Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Trial size 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE MAN ACCUStomed to handling horses will take first-class care of a good horse and buggy until spring for the use of same. Address N 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY TWO TEAMS OF SOUND, heavy mules. Chicago Union Lime Works, corner Nineteenth and Lincoln-sts.

### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

OUR SPECIALTIES—
FINEST WAREROOMS.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS.
MATHUSHEK PIANOS.
HAINES BROS. PIANOS.
STORY & CAMP PIANOS.
ESTEY ORGANS.
STORY & CAMP ORGANS.
LOWEST PRICES.
EASIEST TERMS.
RELIABLE TUNING AND REPAIRING.
LIBERAL DEALING.
STORY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st.

THE POPULAR
EMERSON SQUARE PIANOS,
EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These instruments have been before the public for the past forty years, and during that time their action and tone have become so well known that the demand has been far ahead of the supply. We have just received a fine assortment of these fine instruments.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

In addition to the above we have a large stock of other makes that can be sold on installments if required.

500 organs in stock. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.

### CLAIRVOYANTS.

FAMOUS EGYPTIAN FORTUNE TELLER, REspectfully calls attention of both gentlemen and ladies to the fact that he can tell the names and ages of every person, and past, present, and future events; causes speedy marriage and true friendship. He guarantees satisfaction. If you are in any trouble, financially or otherwise, it will be to your advantage to consult me. Call and see me. J. W. ENKMARKS, 24 South Desplaines-st.

WE RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, FROM BOSton, as the best adviser and counselor on love, marriage, and business affairs. 381 West Madison-st.

### WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

**Domestics.**

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. None need apply without good references. 2813 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages paid. Inquire at No. 2703 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at Oak Park, 30 minutes from the city; family of 6; good wages paid; state residence; will call. Address A M, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK, ONE who understands cooking. The best wages paid for a good girl. Apply at 1120 Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 337 Warren-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK BY family of two. Apply at 8 Oakwood-boulevard.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL; MUST DO WASHing and ironing. German or Swede preferred. Wages $4 per week. Address J 735, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE FOR COOK and laundress and one as second girl. Call Tuesday morning at 239 North La Salle-st.

WANTED—COOK AT 3408 SOUTH PARK-AV.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL OR WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron in a private family where only one girl is employed; must be competent, trusty, and obliging. Apply at 27 Thirty-third-st. for three days.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 5 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 3020 Calumet-av. Thursday.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERal housework, at 371 West Adams-st. References required. Wages $4.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS; ALSO, A COOK and waitress, and one girl for general work; a nice home and good wages. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m. at Room 4, 96 State-st., opposite Field & Leiter's.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL. References. 1239 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIRST-RATE COOK AND SECOND girl with best references. 2338 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; good wages paid. Apply at 3020 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL TO WAIT ON table in private family. No. 1353 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS diningroom and chamber work; also a girl or woman that can wash and iron well. 283 West Monroe.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 23 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework; also girl to do second work; good wages. Apply at 2721 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family; wages $4 a week. 140 East Jackson-st., opposite Post-Office, 3 doors east of Clark.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; day time only. 14 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework. Call at 632 West Adams.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENeral housework; cook, wash, and iron. 2818 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. 2349 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 2813 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERal housework. Bring best references. 2323 Michigan-av.

**Nurses.**

WANTED—TWO NURSES. APPLY AT PALMER House between 10 and 12 a. m. Thursday.

**Housekeepers.**

WANTED—A "WORKING" HOUSEKEEPER; work light. To the right one a good, permanent place. Call on F. G. ROBINSON, Palatine, Ill.

**Employment Agencies.**

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAvian girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses, at G. DUSKE'S Office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—CAPABLE YOUNG WOMEN FOR housework in best families; big pay. Registry, 275 West Monroe-st., Bureau of Literature.

**Miscellaneous.**

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS FOR THE great self-fitting system of dress-cutting; some make $50 per week; great inducements to the right parties; full instruction in all branches free. For full particulars call at 1329 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, 16 TO 20 YEARS OF age, to do office work; must be a good writer. Address L 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN COMPETENT to run a press and take charge of printing-room. Apply at 19 and 21 Canal-st.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

**Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.**

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods or millinery store as salesman; have had seventeen years' experience in general store. Good reference. Address L 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN where he can learn stationery business; is a good penman; can furnish best of references as to character. Address B 234, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK; a position in an iron house preferred; have had some experience in that line. Can give good references. Address L 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN dry goods or clothing store; is a good salesman and willing to work. Address L 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a wholesale or retail grocery house; four years' experience in retail grocery business. Will furnish good recommend. Address L 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dry goods salesman with long city experience and A 1 references; speaks English and German; would go West. Address L 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RAILROAD OFfice by a young man who can give first-class references; good at figures and a ready penman. Address N 10, Tribune office.

**Trades.**

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO learn a trade. Wages no object. Please address L 48, Tribune office.

**Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.**

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MARRIED couple, the man as coachman, the wife as first-class cook. The best of references as to sobriety and honesty. L 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, agreeable single man. The best of city references. Address L 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, German, as coachman; thoroughly understands the business. The best of reference. L 73, Tribune.

**Employment Agencies.**

SITUATION WANTED—MAN CAN DRIVE team, work in store, and generally useful. Registry, 275 West Monroe-st., Bureau of Literature.

**Miscellaneous.**

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PHOTOGRAPHER, a young well acquainted in the city, would like to assist in an art gallery; has some experience; speaks English and German. Good references if required. Address L 56, Tribune office.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

**Domestics.**

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO KIND, WILLing girls, one as cook and laundress, the other as waitress and housemaid. Best references. Apply between 11 and 2 p. m. at 96 State-st., Room 4. Please take elevator.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or nurse girl. Apply for two days at 317 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work in a first-class private family; is a good waitress. Call at 364 West Polk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls to do second work or general work in a small private family. Please call at 95 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL AS COOK AND laundress or general housework. Reference given. Call at 149 East Seventeenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A respectable private family, by a young girl; one not afraid to work. Apply at 2810 Wallace-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL for second work. Call at 169 North-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SISTERS FROM the country; strong and willing; good places more than wages; South Side preferred. 3438 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one as cook or housework; one to do second work. Apply at 243 Michigan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or general housework, in a small family. Reference if required. Apply at 168 Ontario-st., corner Wells. North Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small private family, or second. Call at 2604 Dearborn-st., corner of Twenty-first.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Call for two days at 2547 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work in a first-class family. Apply at 2938 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT CAnadian woman to do general housework in a small family; city or country. Call at 2129 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG YOUNG girl, not long from Ireland, to do chamber or general housework in a small family. Call at 1907 Michigan-av., basement.

**Seamstresses.**

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN private family. Address L 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING BY THE day; $1.25 a day; can go Monday. Address L 45, Tribune office.

**Employment Agencies.**

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GIRLS OF ALL nationalities for all kinds of housework at our Central office, 40 Fifth-av. (up-stairs.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—CAPABLE WISCONSIN girls, skillful, cheerful, strong; housework, cooking. Registry, 275 West Monroe-st., Bureau of Literature.

SITUATION WANTED—HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER; highest qualifications, pleasing address; city and country experience. Address 275 West Monroe-st., Bureau of Literature.

### STORAGE.

BEFORE STORING YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, merchandise, etc., call and see the Chicago Storage Company, 209 to 225 Randolph-st., and by comparing their rates, facilities, and elegant warerooms, you will be convinced that they are the cheapest and best in the city. Advances made. Established 1875.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. J. C. & G. PARRY, 119 West Monroe-st.

### HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A NICE FRONT FLAT OF FIVE newly-furnished rooms. Call or address for 10 days 254 State-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 303 AND 305 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

# THE CITY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A. T. FREEMAN, U. S. N., is at the Palmer.

COL. J. A. BRODHEAD, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

DR. RICHARD MANNEY, of Memphis, is at the Palmer.

DR. and MRS. J. G. HOLLAND, New York, are at the Pacific.

H. P. HALL, editor of the St. Paul *Globe*, is at the Pacific.

THE Rev. Father Nugent, Liverpool, Eng., is at the Pacific.

JUDGE AND MRS. CLARKE, of Ottawa, Can., are at the Pacific.

JUDGE MOSES HALLETT, of Denver, Colo., is a guest of the Pacific.

JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD, of Washington, is registered at the Sherman.

CYRUS BUSSEY and family, of New Orleans, are domiciled at the Palmer.

ARCHITECT EGAN returned yesterday from a four weeks' sojourn at Waukesha.

W. D. Washburn, M. C., of Minneapolis, registered at the Pacific yesterday on his way home.

MILES SEARLES and family, of San Francisco, and M. Brayman and family, of Idaho, are at the Tremont.

THE Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, Rector of St. Marks', reached home Tuesday, after an absence of two months in Europe.

THE funeral of Mr. Charles Atwood, late of the *Times*, will take place at half-past 10 this morning at his late residence, corner of Seeley avenue and West Van Buren street.

L. E. SNIVELY, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, and W. A. Carpenter, General Ticket Agent of the Detroit, Northern & Lansing Railroad, are at the Tremont.

THE friends of St. Luke's Hospital are requested to send to the hospital this morning peaches, plums, grapes, or sugar. A committee of ladies will be at the hospital for the purpose of preserving the fruit.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was at 8 a. m., 75 degrees; 10 a.m., 79; 12 m., 79; 3 p. m., 79; 8 p. m., 76. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.53; 8 p. m., 29.54.

RICHARD BURNS, 10 years of age, while bathing in the slip back of the West Division Water-Works at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, was accidentally drowned. Some other boys who were with him made a vain endeavor to rescue him. The body was recovered by Officers Thorne and Conroy, and taken home to No. 763 May street. The Coroner has been notified.

ALEXANDER WIGAN, 13 years of age, while trying to board an incoming train on the Michigan Central Railroad at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the foot of Twenty-third street, accidentally fell beneath the wheels and was instantly killed. The boy's identity was not known at the time, and the body was taken to the Morgue. Later, when it was ascertained that his parents lived at the corner of Twenty-ninth and Arnold streets, the body was taken home.

ABOUT 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon Louis Harkins, a small boy but 8 years old, living at No. 88 Elm street, was run over by a butcher-wagon at the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street. He was picked up by Officer Dittus and taken to his father's place of business, No. 132 Dearborn street, where Dr. E. W. Andrews examined his injuries and pronounced them quite serious. His right leg above the knee is badly crushed. The little fellow was laid out on a board, to which he was tightly bandaged, and taken to his home. His father is in New York.

THE Board of Directresses of the Home for Friendless met yesterday morning. The report of the Matron for August showed that at the beginning of the month there were 113 inmates; admitted during the month, 151; discharged, 116; remaining, 148. The receipts were only $102,—a great falling off,—due doubtless to an impression that the Taylor bequest is available for current expenses. It is not, however, being largely appropriated for improvements. Therefore, the charitably inclined need not hesitate about sending in contributions, as they are as much needed now as ever.

SATURDAY evening Channon & Co., proprietors of a sailloft at No. 210 South Water street, notified their men of a reduction in wages from $3 to $2.55 per day, to take effect on and after Monday. The men,—twenty-three in number,—with two or three exceptions, refused to work at the reduced rate, and are now on a strike. It is claimed on behalf of the strikers that all other sailloft are paying the old rate, and do not desire to make any reduction. Resident workmen expressed the hope that sailmakers from abroad will not come to Chicago seeking work during the continuance of the present trouble.

MAJ. J. H. SMITH, of the United States Army, was yesterday taken to the Armory by some friends who found him insane in the streets. The Major is on a year's furlough from duty, and by reason of illness is subject to fits of mental aberration. His delusion yesterday was that his army friends were going to imprison him, and do something horrible to him, because he was going to vote for Hancock owing to his personal friendship for the General. In the evening the friends returned and took Maj. Smith to one of the hotels. Dr. Bluthardt, County Physician, who is attending him, thinks he will recover in a few days.

THE Presidential party will arrive in Chicago by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad at 8:40 this morning. They will be driven directly to the Grand Pacific, where at 9 o'clock they will breakfast as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Drake. They will leave on a special train over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad promptly at 11 a. m. No general reception will be held. Gen. W. McD. McCook and Col. Thomas F. Barr and wife arrived at the Grand Pacific last night, and will join the President's party this morning. The special car will bring here President and Mrs. Hayes, with their two sons, Gen. Sherman and daughter, Gen. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Herron, Mrs. Audenried, and Mrs. Hunt.

FOR several days past Mr. Henry L. Hertz, record-clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, has been acting very strangely. His many friends have noticed his peculiarities, and the conundrum, "What's the matter with Henry?" had become quite general. He seemed to be deep in thought upon some weighty subject, and yesterday his mysterious actions and absentmindedness was explained to the entire satisfaction of everybody. The ceremony took place yesterday afternoon, the knot being tied by the Rev. T. F. Gilligan, of St. Patrick's Church. Miss Mary P. Power is the fortunate lady, and Mr. and Mrs. Hertz sail out upon the broad expanse of the matrimonial sea with the good wishes of a legion of warm personal friends.

The Eclectic Medical Society met at the Grand Pacific last evening. Owing to the small attendance, it was announced that Dr. Cogswell, a celebrated physician of New York, would defer his lecture on electricity until next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, when it would be delivered at the office of Dr. W. H. Davis. Dr. Cogswell invited the gentlemen present and their friends to attend his lecture, and hoped to have some subjects on which he could operate with the aid of electricity. Wonderful results had already been obtained from its use. Dr. Milton Jay then spoke briefly on the pathology of cholera infantum, claiming that it was usually ignored by nearly all writers. The subject was briefly discussed by Drs. Moe, Willard, and Davis, after which Dr. A. P. Willard read an exhaustive paper of two hours' length on the subject of "Surgery."

LEVI CHAMBERLAIN, an operator on the Public Produce Exchange, dropped dead in the hall yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. He had been very busy for a short time, and when he dropped to the floor had a $50-bill and two grain-tickets in his hand. Every possible attention was bestowed upon him, and a physician was summoned, but life was extinct in a few moments. The Coroner held an inquest in the afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict of death from cerebral apoplexy. The Coroner also took charge of the deceased's effects, chief of which was $545 in cash, and telegraphed the fact of the death to the wife and family and the relatives of the deceased, who reside at Grand Rapids, Mich. They replied that an undertaker would arrive here this morning to take charge of the body and bring it home. While in the city Mr. Chamberlain boarded at the Parker House, corner of Halsted and Madison streets.

CORONER MANN yesterday held an inquest at No. 306 Paulina street upon Elizabeth P. Carleton, 59 years of age, who died from burns received Wednesday evening by her clothing catching fire while she was trying to extinguish a fire communicated to a carpet by the explosion of a kerosene-lamp. An inquest was also held upon Louis Ernst, 41 years of age, a harnessmaker by trade, who committed suicide by hanging himself to a hook over the door of a room at No. 235 West Division street, where he lived alone. Since the death of his wife some eight months ago he has exhibited signs of mental depression. He left a young daughter 6 years of age. A dispatch was received from Grayland, in the Town of Jefferson, that the body of an unknown man had been found one and a half miles from the village in some bushes near the railroad track. The Coroner authorized Justice Hustis, of Jefferson, to hold the inquest, but he failed to report the result.

### A GOLDEN WEDDING.

Yesterday occurred the golden wedding of Dr. Tolman Wheeler, at his residence, No. 259 Ontario street. Dr. Wheeler and Miss Delia M. Hough were married in New Haven, Vt., Sept. 1, 1830. He came West in 1832, and settled in Niles, Mich., where he remained until 1848. Believing in the future greatness of this city, he came to Chicago in that year, and has lived here ever since. Dr. Wheeler is one of those quiet, unostentatious gentlemen who believes in doing good without publishing it to the world, and takes pleasure in dispensing large sums where he thinks they will do the greatest good. Several charitable institutions of this city have been the recipients of his bounty. He is possessed of a large fortune, amassed by his business ability, and nothing is more unpleasant to him than personal notoriety in connection with his charities.

## THE CITY-HALL.

ABOUT $80,000 was yesterday paid to the police and firemen.

THE Mayor is negotiating to go into the brewery business the coming spring. His prospective partner is Michael Keeley. Look out for "the best" beer.

COMPLAINT was made yesterday that an oleomargarine establishment, located at No. 256 Fifth avenue, was emitting noisome smells, and the complaint is to be looked into.

COMPLAINT was made yesterday that the North Chicago Railway Company in laying their State street tracks left the crossing at Oak street in bad condition. The matter will be looked into.

ALD. WICKERSHAM says that the Committee on Printing is the worst in the Council. As the question of the city printing is before it, he fears that he will not be able to get a meeting until after election.

AMONG the building permits issued yesterday was one to C. Zierka, to erect a two-story store, Milwaukee avenue, near Wood, to cost $4,000; one to John Reiter, to erect a one-story dwelling, No. 3427 Auburn avenue, to cost $2,000; and one to J. Sedlacek, to erect a two-story dwelling, Nineteenth street, near Throop, to cost $3,600.

CITY TREASURER SEIPP denies most emphatically that he is, has ever been, or ever will be, candidate for Sheriff. He has had enough of office, and, politically, he has little if any preference. Failing in the wake of the business public, it is highly probable that he will vote for Garfield and Arthur; but he will not say as much.

A CASE of small-pox was reported yesterday from 166 Bunker street, the unfortunate being a 6-year-old child. About six weeks ago several cases were reported from the neighborhood, to which this case is traceable. The usual precautions against the spread of the disease were taken, and the patient was at once removed to the hospital.

A DEMOCRATIC Alderman has been doing some figuring, and says that of the employés in the rookery not more than one-third can be positively relied upon by his party this fall. Estimating them in another way, he says that they are not able to carry a single ward at the primaries, and predicts that at the coming County Convention few, if any of them, will have seats.

THE City Attorney yesterday prepared an ordinance embracing the amendments proposed by the Committee on Health and County Relations to the workshop ordinance, and it will be reported to the Council at its next meeting. The Communists in the Council, it is understood, will oppose it on the ground that the ordinance drawn by them, and now in force, is perfect.

COMMISSIONER DE WOLF was engaged yesterday showing some visitors the sights, and the consequence was that the rotten fruit on South Water street escaped attention. He was complimented upon the success of his raid Tuesday, however, and to-day another attack will be made. If these raids are followed up from day to day it will not be long before an individual can buy a basket of fruit with something like a certainty that it is what it is represented to be.

C. J. O'HARA, of New Orleans, writes to the Mayor that the city is using a street-lamp sign for which he has a patent, and gives warning that he shall proceed against the corporation for infringement, etc. He describes his sign as being transparent, and the circumstances point to the probability of his patent being the device which the city some weeks ago agreed to pay a gentleman here $500 for the privilege of using. The letter was turned over to Commissioner Waller, and he is to look into the facts.

ALD. SMYTH yesterday, representing numerous of his constituents, remonstrated against the macadamizing of West Jackson street on the ground that the water-main was so near the surface that with macadam as a conductor of the frost this winter the water-supply was liable to be cut off. It appears that the main has not been laid as deep as it should have been, and while the residents do not complain of the character of the pavement because opposed to it on principle, they do complain of the additional danger of the water freezing on account of it, and want the main laid deeper. If the representations made are true the situation is quite serious, especially since there was some difficulty with the water last winter. The complaint will be looked into, but it is hardly probable that anything can be now done.

### AN IMPORTANT RESIGNATION.

Mr. Kalstrom, the keeper of the Crib, waited upon his Honor yesterday and tendered his resignation, to take effect at once, but no action was taken. He states, as the cause of his summary action, that the salary paid him, $1,000 per year, is entirely inadequate, but rumor has it that there is something more than this. He has had, for instance, some disputes with excursion parties, and on the question of their landing at the Crib there has been a conflict of authority, and the enforcement of an order from the City Engineer against allowing them to land after nightfall has brought some complaints to the Mayor against him. Then again it has been complained that he was running an excursion-boat himself, and dispensing pop, cigars, etc., to excursionists, and making a sort of a "bumboat" out of the place over which he presides, in which no stock is taken, however. But, whatever the cause,—whether he has been invited to resign or not,—the fact is that he has resigned, and there is more general importance attached to the act than will be seen at a glance. He has had charge of the Crib for about eight years, and the position is one of no ordinary responsibility, for upon the conscientious filling of it depends the water-supply of the entire city. If he had been inefficient or inattentive to duty disaster would have long ago come, and it will not do to put a ward politician in his place. With almost any one else there last winter—one with less experience—the ice would have completely shut off the water-supply, which was often threatened, and the effect of such a calamity cannot be estimated. The position, therefore, is important, and if Mr. Kalstrom must go to make room for some one else, which seems to be the case, too much care cannot be exercised in selecting his successor.

## FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

THE Sub-Treasury yesterday received $2,000 in silver, and paid out $5,000 silver and $10,000 gold.

THE receipts of the Internal-Revenue office were, on cigars, $1,288; tobacco, $1,728; beer, $513; and spirits, $22,175. Total, $26,013.

FOLLOWING were the receipts of dutiable goods yesterday: Rogers & Co., 300 tons pig-iron; A. B. Meeker & Co., 352 tons pig-iron; F. W. Hoyne & Co., 40 casks ale; French, Potter & Wilson, 16 hogsheads porcelain; C. P. Kellogg & Co., one case dry goods.

THE Custom-House receipts were $9,907. The receipts for the eight months of the present year were $1,785,114, while the total collections all last year were only $67,000 more, or $1,852,750. The receipts for August, 1880, were $330,849, against $240,346 for the same month last year. Besides this, there are over $1,200,000 of goods in the Custom-House, on which there is $450,000 of duties due.

## THE COURT-HOUSE.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND SERVICE yesterday notified the Burlington Manufacturing Company that the fifth, or upper, story of the new Court-House was ready for the marble tiling and wainscoating, for which that Company has the contract, and the Committee also requested that they proceed at once to complete their work. It is understood that the work will commence to-day.

The Hinsdale & Doyle Granit Company, through its manager, yesterday sent a written communication to the Committee requesting that they be allowed the sum of $10,000 due them on account of work performed under their contract. Architect Egan stated that the Hinsdale Company had been very slow in completing their contract, and he thought their failure to receive their pay for work already performed was entirely the fault of the contractors. The Committee, however, voted to allow the $10,000, Commissioner Miller voting nay. Thereupon there was started the liveliest discussion that the committee-room has witnessed for many days.

### ARCHITECT EGAN

seemed particularly displeased at the action of the Committee, and took occasion to express himself in a way noticeable for its sledge-hammer arguments against further payments to the various contractors on the Court-House. The gentleman said that since Walker had been paid the last $25,000 he had not done an hour's work under his contract. It was understood that contractors could get money without the Superintendent's certificate, and Mr. Egan warned the Committee that so long as this pernicious practice prevailed these people would delay their contracts. There was not a contractor on the work who did not have outside contracts at better-paying rates than the Court-House work, and the county suffered because they were completing these various jobs, believing they had a soft thing and could finish their contracts on the Court-House at their convenience. He was becoming disgusted with the whole matter, and it seemed to him that, as Superintendent, there remained but very little authority for him to exercise. Hinsdale had not to exceed $1,000 worth of work still unfinished, and he thought he should be paid no more money until his contract had been completed and approved.

That Mr. Egan's remarks were pertinent and weighty was quickly demonstrated. Commissioner Purington at once moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the $10,000 was allowed, and the motion prevailed.

Commissioner Boese moved that the communication from the Granit Company be placed on file until they had completed their contract. The motion carried by the following vote:

*Yeas*—Boese, Coburn, Hutt, Miller, Purington, Reinwald, Wood, and Stewart—8.

*Nays*—Ayars, Burling, Clark, and Meyer—4.

Commissioner Wood then brought out another skeleton. He stated that it was evident that

### WALKER WAS DELAYING

the completion of the rotunda, and as it was absolutely necessary that some portion of the building should be ready for occupancy as soon as May 1, he moved that the County-Attorney be requested to furnish the Committee with an opinion as to how Walker's contract could be declared forfeited. The resolution passed without a dissenting vote.

Commissioners Stewart and Burling were severe on Tom Nelson because he had not as yet taken the first steps towards fulfilling his contract for painting and glazing. Mr. Burling declared that unless the glass was all in before Nov. 1 the plastering would be ruined. Nelson was present and promised to go ahead with the work at once. The Committee then adjourned until Saturday at 2 o'clock.

## FREE FROM PAIN.

### DEATH OF THE LITTLE SUFFERER AT THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Patient, uncomplaining little Aggie Scheehy, the victim of several severe burns received some twenty months ago, and the subject of a skin-transplanting process carried on at the County Hospital for some weeks past, passed away very suddenly and very quietly last evening about half-past 8 o'clock, surrounded by her nurse and a few of the hospital attendants, to whom the sudden suspension of her breathing and the low, quiet moans she had been making were the first and only indications that her young, sad life had at last been snuffed out. She had become the pet of the institution, both from her sweet, uncomplaining disposition, and from the general interest taken in the experiment, whose result promised to be her restoration to perfect health, and her death naturally brought with it a feeling of general sadness.

Two operations were performed since the experiment was first decided upon as the only possible, or at least probable, means of saving the little sufferer's life. The first was performed on the 13th of July last, and the second and last on the 24th of August. A full description of those operations was given in THE TRIBUNE on each occasion, so that the nature and manner of the process are quite familiar to the reading public. On the last-mentioned date three flaps of skin were taken from the side of a healthy lamb and applied to the burned portions, the lamb itself being placed in a box and laid alongside the cot on which she lay in one of the hospital tents. In this way the animal was made to retain an almost immovable position alongside the cot on which she lay, the flaps extending to and lapping over the burned parts. The experiment from the first promised to be a success, and within the last three days the doctors were all the more encouraged when they saw that the flaps had "taken." Yesterday they appeared to be perfectly united. But the worn little sufferer had become very much exhausted. Reduced almost to a skeleton, she sobbed piteously, and at times became strangely fretful. By some oversight she was allowed

### TOO MUCH ICE AND ICE-WATER,

and the doctors were considerably discouraged when she began to vomit and her condition revealed the fact that she was suffering from inflammation of the stomach. Whenever the lamb moved, which happened occasionally, despite the precautions taken to prevent it, she would cry out with pain, and complain about the way the flaps were growing. Last evening, when one of the nurses inquired if she didn't want something, she expressed a wish that she might have some port wine, which the doctor had prescribed for her. The nurse got it for her, and was about to give it to her when she started back at discovering that the poor little thing had stopped sobbing, ceased breathing, and was out of pain and suffering forever. She had died from sheer exhaustion, brought on, not by the experiment itself, but by her long sufferings, increased by the pain resulting from the inflammation of the stomach and the accompanying vomiting. The lamb was alive, however, and at last accounts had just been removed, and was in no danger of dying. An examination of the little girl's wasted frame showed that the experiment, had it not been for this inflammation of the stomach, would in all probability have been a perfect success, thus adding another evidence in proof of the soundness of the theory of transplanting. The lamb-skin was found to have formed a perfect union with the little girl's burned flesh, and, if the poor thing had only been stronger and more robust, there is every reason to believe that she would have survived,—a living proof of the value of the transplanting process.

Another lamb is under preparation for an experiment which will be made Friday afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock, and which promises to result more successfully. The subject this time is a male hospital patient, suffering from cancer of the skin in the thigh. The disease, if left to itself, would be apt to spread until it finally caused death. If checked, however, it is not likely to return. As the patient is in every other respect a strong, healthy man, there is every reason to expect that the operation will turn out more successfully than the one performed on poor little Aggie Scheehy.

## SUBURBAN.

### HYDE PARK AND LAKE.

The joint Boards of Hyde Park and Lake held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon. There were present Messrs. Ford, Hobart, Johnstone, Webster, and Peirce, of Hyde Park, and Muirhead, Murphy, Nolan, and Redfield, of Lake, Attorneys Condee and Veeder, and Engineer Cole. Mr. Muirhead was elected Chairman.

In reference to Hyde Park's buying Lake's share in the Water-Works, Mr. Veeder said that the Town of Lake had ratified the action of the meeting at which the terms of the contract were fixed, but they had delayed action pending the approval of the minutes of the meeting. Therefore no contract had been drawn to present to the meeting.

Mr. J. A. Cole, engineer, reported that he had located the inlet well at the northeast corner of the building, where it would be within the limits of the Water-Works lot. He recommened that each pump be connected with it, and also with the inlet pipe, so that in case the well should be out of order the pipes could be used. To make these connections would require more money. The diameter of the well was fixed at twelve feet. He also recommended that all the connections be made under the supervision of the Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Water-Works. Mr. Muirhead thought that the sum appropriated, $2,500, was to cover everything in the way of expense.

The Hyde Park Trustees did not think so.

Mr. Hobart asked if the Town of Lake was ready to put in a pump. Mr. Muirhead responded that the proposition to put in the extra pump was withdrawn at the last meeting. The Town of Lake did not think the Sixty-third street route of sufficient value to put in an extra engine.

Mr. Hobart wanted to know what Lake would do to provide a further water-supply, and Mr. Muirhead thought that, as they did not have pipes large enough, they could do nothing to give a larger supply. The works might break down, and in that case Lake would stand its share of the repairing. He would be very sorry to believe that the pumps might break down. The water-supply had been larger in Lake for a few days. It was asked if that was not caused by stopping the practice of washing down some 20,000 hogs a day. Mr. Muirhead seemed to think that it was because the South Parks were not using so much water on their flower-beds. The Hyde Park Trustees thought that those of Lake were a long time in getting the contract ready, and expressed their surprise at the way Lake had acted in delaying so long.

Mr. Hobart offered the following:

*Resolved*, That when this joint Board adjourns it be until Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 4 p. m., and that the attorneys of the two towns are hereby instructed to present at that time a contract drawn in accordance with the agreement for separation adopted by the joint Board July 8, the object of the next meeting being to finally approve the joint contract.

It was carried.

Mr. Peirce offered a resolution that the Water-Works Commissioners and Engineer Cole proceed to put in the inlet well either by contract or otherwise, the Town of Lake not to pay more than $1,250.

It was carried.

## LANDERS' SHORTAGE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—The experts examining the accounts of ex-Treasurer Jackson Landers, brother of Franklin Landers, Democratic candidate for Governor, reported to the County Commissioners this afternoon. They find that on the duplicate of 1875 Landers owes $11,571.09 and on that of 1876 $7,583.15, while in the settlement of 1874 he is entitled to a credit of $4,849.76, leaving due the county a total of $14,304.48. The experts say the custom has been to make entries on the duplicate in pencil, which allows of easy erasure, and that during the two years while Landers was Treasurer nearly all the entries of collections on property not originally on duplicate by what are called Treasurer's assessments have been entirely erased. The amount due from Landers embraces collections of taxes assessed on personal property upon former duplicates and dropped from current duplicates as uncollectable. Suit will be instituted against Landers and his bondsmen, which Mr. Landers will defend on the ground that he has once settled according to the report of one set of experts appointed by the Commissioners.

## THE PROTEST AGAINST DANCING.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—Bishop Chatard's letter excommunicating the lodge of Ancient Order of Hibernians whose members danced at a recent picnic was coolly received by the members of the Order this morning. They profess to be wholly indifferent about the matter. The suspension is for two months, and applies to all the lodges except that of Daviess County, and for the period indicated the members are forbidden to participate in church ceremonies of any kind in a body or individually with regalias or badges.

*Times:* Our highest artists in dent[illegible]: The McChesney's beyond doubt, though [illegible] $8 a set.

A food and a medicine [illegible] combined in the most perfect manner in [illegible] Bitters.

# THE RAILROADS.

## Brilliant Prospects for the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

## The Classification Meeting of General Freight Agents Yesterday.

## New Enterprises Inaugurated by the C., B. & Q. in Iowa.

### OREGON RAILWAY.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company held some months ago, George M. Pullman and William Endicott, Jr., were appointed a Committee to visit the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington for the purpose of inspecting the various properties of the Company, and of inquiring into the desirability of obtaining control, by purchase or otherwise, of the existing system of railroads in Western Oregon.

The Committee, accompanied by the President of the Company and other stockholders, have visited the field of the Company's operations, and have just published a report of the result of their mission. The report sets forth that the observations of the Committee amply confirmed all they had previously heard and read of the propitious climate, great attractions of scenery, and wonderful agricultural resources of Western and Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington Territory. In these respects, they believe, those regions are not surpassed, if equaled, by any other portion in the United States. It can be safely said that nowhere else in this country do rich soil and mild climate combine to the same degree in insuring such extraordinary results of almost every agricultural pursuit as regards quantity, quality, and regularity of yield. They were agreeably surprised at the unexpected extent to which they found the section visited populated, and to which the population thrives. Being in the most northwestern part of the United States, as yet without direct communication by rail with the rest of the Union, they naturally looked for border settlements in the very first stages of development. But what they actually saw reminded them closely of Western Iowa, Eastern Nebraska, and Kansas in their present state. The striking evidence of past and present growth which they found everywhere forced the irresistible conclusion upon them that they were beholding but the beginning of the sure and rapid progress in population, productiveness, and prosperity which will be witnessed in the immediate future within the vast stretch of country watered by the great River Columbia and its numerous tributaries, from which the bulk of their Company's business is derived. For hardly one-fiftieth of the fertile area which it is known to contain has so far been settled upon along existing lines of communication, and, what with the improvement of the latter already progressing, the wholesomeness of the climate, the cheapness of land, the unusual capacity of the soil, and the great advantages enjoyed by the producers from the nearness of tide-water markets, there is no more attractive field on either side of the Rocky Mountains. The examination of the Company's business and property justify the Committee in congratulating the stockholders upon the ownership of one of the most promising transportation enterprises in the United States.

The traffic of the Company is of a peculiar and even unique character, of transportation by ocean, by river, and by rail, in which very fact there lies, to a great extent, its present and prospective value. Beginning at San Francisco, Cal., as its extreme southerly terminus and point of connection with the general transportation system of the Union, it moves up and down the coast to the Columbia River, and up and down the same, to and from the head of navigation of its principal tributaries, the Willamette and Snake Rivers. Thus it extends over a distance of nearly 1,300 miles, of which 550 miles represent ocean, and the remainder mixed river and rail transportation.

Three separate sets of river steamboats and two separate railroads are necessary for moving the traffic up and down the Columbia, rendering it necessary to transfer passengers and freight four times if destined to river points, and five times if bound for points on the narrow-gauge railroad. These frequent transfers, of course, involve much extra expense, but they have also proved so far a complete protection against competition. The ocean business of the Company, which at present represents the bulk of the import and export traffic of Oregon and of the largest portion of Washington Territory, is bound to grow largely in proportion to the growth of their traffic in the interior, in which that up and down the Columbia represents the most important element. There is every indication that the great growth of the Columbia River trade will steadily continue. The promise of this not only lies in the remarkable progress in settling up the Columbia and Snake River country, directly tributary to the Company's lines, but also in the construction of the Pend d'Oreille Division of the Northern Pacific, 225 miles long, which will connect directly with their Company's lines about 220 miles east of Portland, and in a short time will add greatly to their business. The Committee approves in the strongest manner the construction of the system of new feeders to the Columbia River line contemplated by the management, viz.: First, the line from Walla Walla to Grange City, on the Snake River, with two branches to the towns of Pataha, on the Tukanuda, and of Dayton, on the Touchet River; second, the line from Texas Ferry on the north side of Snake River to the towns of Colfax and Farmington, in the so-called Palouse country. Third, the line from the Columbia over the Blue Mountains into the Grand Ronde Valley. The business of the Company will no doubt be doubled when the line now in course of construction from the Dalles to Wallula, along the Columbia, has been completed. All these lines will not only draw a large traffic already awaiting them from the sections they will traverse, but quicken and enlarge the development of the latter.

The main and branch lines referred to in the foregoing, when completed, will give their Company command of a railroad system of not far from 600 miles. If to this is added the 225 miles now being constructed by the Northern Pacific, a network of over 800 miles will receive and discharge traffic at the Dalles within a few years. To avoid so vast a traffic from being choked up for any length of time by the interruption of navigation on the Middle Columbia by ice or high water, renders it imperative upon the Company to provide as early as possible for the continuation of the main line from the Dalles to the Cascades, and eventually to Portland. In anticipation of such an extension of the road, a purchase has been made, at a reasonable price, of a large body of real estate immediately adjoining the City of Portland, providing splendid tide-water terminal facilities for the line that, without doubt, will have to be carried from the Columbia to the commercial centre of the whole North Pacific coast.

The Committee does not recommend the purchase of the railroads of Western Oregon, including the Oregon & California, because a Scotch company embarked a short time ago in a project of constructing a system of narrow-gauge railroads in the Willamette Valley parallel and competitive for a considerable distance to the standard-gauge roads mentioned.

### SOUTHERN IOWA & NEBRASKA.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 1.—Articles of incorporation were filed here to-day of the Southern Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company. The capital stock is $3,000,000. The incorporators are officers and others interested in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The new road is to be built immediately and will start from a point near Humiston, Wayne County, and run westward through the southern tier of counties to the Missouri River, to a point near the Iowa and Missouri State line. Twenty miles of the road will be put under contract from Humston by Sept. 10.

### CLASSIFICATION MEETING.

A meeting of the General Freight Agents of the roads west of Buffalo and Pittsburg was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel to complete the new classification commenced at a meeting held at Cleveland a short time ago. Among those present were Frank Harriott, Baltimore & Ohio; F. H. Kingsbury, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis; George H. Vaillant, Lake Shore; C. L. Cole, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; J. M. Osborn, Wabash; W. S. Spiers, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; H. W. Hibbard, Vandalia; E. P. Ripley, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; C. G. Eddy, Chicago & Northwestern; H. Tucker, Illinois Central; Godfrey Macdonald, Great Western. About thirty-five roads in all were represented.

The proceedings were of a very dry nature, which was made apparent by the large number of empty soda-water bottles ornamenting the corners of the room. The work consisted in placing articles from one class into another. In most instances, it is stated, the changes amount to a reduction in rates. They hammered at this work all day, in spite of the oppressive heat, and about noon they reached the letter "D." They thought dinner and drinks, and d——n such business anyway, came under this head, and therefore took a recess to discuss these items in the bar and dining-room. They worked hard again during the afternoon until they got up to "R," when another adjournment was had. They expect to reach "Z" this morning, and complete the new classification so that it can be laid before the General Managers for approval.

### CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTHWESTERN.

In the foreclosure case of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company vs. The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company, the Receiver, S. B. Reed, filed a report yesterday before Judge Drummond, stating that he had been requested to examine into and report concerning all claims against the road for labor and supplies existing at the date of the appointment of the Receiver, and also all claims against the road while in the hands of a Receiver which have not been paid. The following is his summary of indebtedness:

| | |
|---|---|
| On account of pay-rolls, claims presented and supposed correct | $15,883 |
| On account of claims not presented | 4,882 |
| Account of vouchers prior to June 17, '77 | 5,154 |
| Account of vouchers since June 17, '77 | 311 |
| Overcharge claims | 921 |
| For stock killed prior to June 17, '77 | 105 |
| For stock killed since June 17, '77 | 629 |
| For stock killed, not presented | 1,250 |
| Sundry claims | 782 |
| Total | $29,920 |

### PHILADELPHIA & READING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 1.—The Receivers of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company announce that they are now prepared to issue Receiver's certificates bearing 4 per cent interest from Sept. 1, for all claims for materials and supplies furnished to the several companies prior to May 25, 1880. All parties having such claims will present them for settlement to J. B. White, Controller of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

### RESIGNED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—John W. Brown to-day resigned his position as General Passenger Agent of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Road to accept the management of the Columbus Rubber-Works. This action was not a surprise to anybody. Mr. Brown has been in active railroad service for twenty-eight years. The resignation will go into effect as soon as General-Manager B. S. Henning can supply the vacancy.

### BURLINGTON, PEORIA & TOLEDO.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 1.—Mr. McClure, Chief Engineer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, starts for Peoria to-morrow morning with a corps of engineers to begin the survey of the Burlington, Peoria & Toledo Railroad. The present line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will be used from Burlington to Peoria, and a new line will be built from Peoria to Toledo.

### TEXAS & NEW ORLEANS.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 1.—The Texas & New Orleans Railroad, connecting this city with New Orleans, has just been formally opened by an excursion train of railway officials and citizens. The train left here Sunday and returned to-day. This event, giving Central Texas close connection with the Mississippi Valley, is an important incident in our history.

### ITEMS.

The Illinois Central will sell excursion tickets to the Exposition in this city from the various stations on its lines in Illinois and Iowa at greatly reduced rates at stated days during the continuance of the Exposition.

Messrs. S. Keefer, R. Pringle, J. Clark, and M. Meall, of the Royal Railroad Commission of Montreal, arrived in this city last evening. They are en route for the Northwest to make a tour of inspection over the Canadian Pacific and the country through which it is to run.

Mr. A. H. Hanson, General Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has just issued a very elaborate time-schedule of passenger trains on his road, which, besides giving the time of leaving and arriving of the various through and suburban trains on this line and other valuable information, contains a very elaborate map of the road and its connections.

Mr. J. Chapman, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, announces that on and after Sept. 1, 1880, the station on this line heretofore known as "Wahpeton" and "Southern Minnesota Railroad Junction" will be discontinued. Waupeton will hereafter be considered a flag-station, and freight for that point should be prepared and way-billed to the next station beyond, using Waupeton rates. Freight for points on the Southern Minnesota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will hereafter be way-billed to La Crescent Station.

Mr. George W. Cook, Joint Agent of the Denver & Rio Grande and Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroads at Leadville, has been in the city for the last few days, and will leave for Leadville this morning. Mr. Cook speaks very enthusiastically of the business his roads are doing at Leadville. The shipments of ore, he says, are so heavy at present that the roads are hardly able to handle all that offers. The Denver & Rio Grande is now extending its line into the San Juan country from Alamosa, and expects to put on a force of laborers numbering 1,000 within a few days. The Kokomo & Ten-Mile Branch from Leadville will be completed within sixty days. The Denver & South Park Company has a large number of men at work on its Gunnison line, and is making rapid progress.

The New Orleans *Democrat* of Aug. 29 says: The great event which has long been the dream and the hope of the business men of the city, the departure from New Orleans of a train of cars loaded with goods bound direct for the great State of Texas, took place last evening. The train was not a large one, being but fifteen cars; but as the first one, and as a forerunner of many which are to follow, its departure was the occasion of much satisfaction and rejoicing among the merchants of this city. The opening of railroad communication with Texas is to be celebrated at an early day in an appropriate and imposing manner, and the enthusiasm over the completion of the great work is held in check, and will find vent on that occasion. There was, therefore, no demonstration yesterday, and the train left as quietly as any ordinary train bound for Morgan City.

## CINCINNATI GATHERINGS.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 1.—The American Gynecological Association, Dr. J. Marion Sims, of New York, President, began its three days' session to-day at College Hall with a good attendance.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day voted to devote the afternoon of next Wednesday, Sept. 8, to the entertainment of visitors, who are expected in large numbers, especially from the South, to attend the Industrial Exposition. The Commissioners of the Exposition hope to have everything in readiness on the opening day, and are sanguine of a successful exhibition.

## THURLOW WEED SICK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The venerable Thurlow Weed to-day was quite ill, and sufficient apprehension is felt for the result to keep his house on West Twelfth street besieged by friends inquiring as to his condition. He is 83 years old. He has recently been attending meetings of corporations he is interested in, and it is thought he has overworked himself during the hot weather.

## TEXAS COTTON CROP.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 1.—The Houston *Post* says: "It is estimated that the Texas cotton crop of the present year, notwithstanding the partial destruction by the worm, will reach the unprecedented figure of 1,250,000 bales. This will probably be one-fourth of the entire crop of the country, and is a matter of such magnitude as would warrant unusual exertions on the part of the Crescent City to secure a share in its handling. Houston and Galveston are by no means asleep; neither is St. Louis or Chicago; but in the division of so large a commercial patronage a fair and wide margin is afforded for enterprise, and the most vigorous grasp will carry off the most valuable prize."

# DESPLAINES.

## Yesterday's Doings at the Camp-Meeting.

The morning opened with a bright sun shining at the Desplaines camp-ground, but clouds soon obscured the sky, and the remainder of the day was marred by alternate drizzle and shower. A fine attendance and great enthusiasm were the characteristics of the early-morning services. The regular morning meeting beginning at 10:30 was conducted by the Rev. Dr. E. N. Boring, who had for his subject "The Highest Type of Christian Life," and found his text in Romans, v., 3, 4, 5. The doctrine set forth was that exaltation in tribulation was the highest attribute of a Christian. Every class had its distinctive ambition. Success was the summum bonum of the politician; discovery of the scientist; while the Christian glorified in having peace with God. With tribulation came experience and peace, and then hope in regard to future trials resulting in good for those who love God truly, as was shown in the tribulations which tried John, Abraham, and others.

Despite a drizzling rain which began falling shortly after the dinner hour, and which deepened later into a steady down-pour, the afternoon services drew a splendid audience into the large pavilion, and the occasion was improved by a very edifying season.

After the singing of a hymn the meeting was opened with an eloquent prayer by the Rev. W. B. Leach, of Maple Park, who, in view of the early breaking-up of the camp-meeting, asked that the brief remaining time might be blessed with singgularly good results.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Cantine, of Oak Park, who had for his text Judges, xiii., 2: "Is not the gleaning of the grapes of Ephriam better than the vintage of Abi-Ezer?"

Having explained the history leading up to the passage, the preacher drew from it the lesson that a soft answer turneth away wrath. This was not a new lesson, but then there are some which it takes a long time to learn, and it was one which might profitably be repeated again and again. Gideon had learned the lesson, and it was his gentle answer to the complaining soldiers which saved the nation from impending civil war. The preacher gave some domestic illustrations of the danger Christians rest under who will not curb their tempers. Another lesson to be learned from the text was that rapid response to the call of duty brings success. Of course a Christian fresh from the blessed fever of the camp-meeting would be ready to take part in any Christian work offered him to do, but when the spirit of the Church has grown cold, that is when there will be especial virtue in a quick response to a call to enter and work in the Vineyard. The call upon a Christian never asks him to do two things in an opposit direction. These duties are not always found in prayer and praise; there is other work to be done, and much of it may not be in accord with the inclination. The third lesson to be learned from the text was, that small things should not be despised. Some people are ready enough to take part in a protracted prayer-meeting, but will not help at Sunday-school. They wanted to confine themselves to work of which the achieved results would be made plain. Sometimes that which was considered a very big thing was a very great one, and vice versa. He had gone into the pulpit and preached sermons from which he expected grand results which never arrived, while at other times discourses which he did not value highly were blessed with the saving of souls. The most important of the lessons, however, was that it is better to destroy the principle of evil than it is to fight results. If the head men of the Midianites had escaped they could have reorganized their scattered nation and again waged war against the Israelites. While sinners were trying to destroy swearing, drunkenness, lying, licentiousness, or other evil habits, they were trying to destroy the results of sin without becoming less sinful. They should get down to the root of the thing, as the various crimes were only the fruits of a sinful condition of heart which should be amended before its evidences could be removed. No man can do this of himself, but through the blood of Christ he may come into God's rest and be made pure.

At the close of the service the preacher made an eloquent appeal to the unconverted to come forward, and, the plea being supplemented by the work of a score of assistants among the audience, twenty-three sinners were led to the throne of grace.

The sermon in the evening was preached by the Rev. J. H. Alling, of Chicago, who had for his text John i., 47: "Behold an Israelite, indeed, in whom there is no guile." In this text, the theme which suggested itself to the preacher was the character of the true believer. In His converse with Nathaniel, Jesus showed that He was acquainted with his private habits,—that He knew him to be a man of marked devotion. Nathaniel knew that God alone could be acquainted with his private habits, and when Jesus showed that He knew of his recent secret devotion in his leafy oratory, Nathaniel threw from him his skepticism and acknowledged Jesus as the Son of God. The believer's character consisted largely in habits of wrestling devotion, and not merely in the negative virtue, sincerity, which might be attendant upon a sinful act. Paul, persecuting the Christians, was sincere in the belief that he was promoting the work of God. Jacob at Penial, the Tyrophinian woman, the Jericho beggar, and the publican who took Heaven by violence, were all examples of the devotion of the true believer. The reward of such is clearly indicated by what Jesus said to Nathaniel,—"Hereafter ye shall see Heaven open,"—and to each true believer will come radiant visions of the heavenly world, encouraging him throughout his journey, and at his death it should be literally true that the holy ministrations of blessed angels should assist him in his ascent to Heaven.

## MEMPHIS COTTON TRADE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 1.—The annual statement for the commercial year, closing last night, shows 40,989 bales of cotton received—an excess of 23,680 bales over the previous year. The average price realized was 11.83 cents per pound, and the aggregate value of the cotton nearly $24,000,000.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD

should be used by mothers of nursing children. Contains nothing injurious, and requiring only water to prepare it for use, the danger of impure milk is avoided.

For sale by druggists and grocers. A pamphlet with full particulars sent by addressing
THOMAS LEEMING & CO., Montreal, Can.

Beautifies the complexion by stimulating the small blood-vessels—Cuticura Medicinal Soap.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

## MARRIAGES.

ROBERTS—VON MEHREN—On the evening of Sept. 1, Miss Minnie Von Mehren and Mr. Victor H. Roberts, at No. 1539 Michigan-av., the Rev. Brooke Herford officiating.

## DEATHS.

HOBSON—Sept. 1, Arthur M. Hobson, at the residence of his parents, No. 21 Sholto-st., aged 16 years and 6 months.

Funeral Thursday, Sept. 2, at 1 p. m. Carriages to Graceland.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

COOPER—Hugh Cooper, Sr., at the residence of his daughters, at South Evanston.

CONDON—On Tuesday, Aug. 31, Mrs. Mary Condon, beloved wife of Patrick Condon, and oldest daughter of Patrick and Bridget Curran, aged 28 years and 3 months.

Funeral from her late residence, 1257 Clark-st., on Thursday, Sept. 2, by cars to Calvary.

HAVEN—Sept. 1, Edward H. Haven, of consumption, son of Edward P. and Mary M. Haven, aged 16 years.

Funeral from residence, No. 17 Dunning-st., Lake View, Sept. 2, at 2 p. m.

CARLETON—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. L. M. Platt, 305 South Paulina-st., Mrs. Elizabeth P. Carleton, aged 59 years.

Funeral services at the house Thursday at 3 p. m.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

SPENCER—Aug. 31, of consumption, William H. Spencer, aged 22 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Oak Park, Thursday at 11 m. Friends can leave Wells-st. depot at 9:15 and 11 m.

EDSON—At Englewood, Ill., Wednesday morning, Sept. 1, Etta May, eldest daughter of John M. and Elizabeth M. Edson, aged 17 years.

Funeral from the residence of her parents on Barney-st., Englewood, to Oakwoods Cemetery, at 2 p. m., Thursday, Sept. 2.

BEBBINGTON—In this city, Aug. 28, 1880, at the Cook County Hospital, Edward K. Bebbington, aged 6, years, formerly of Manchester, England.

Funeral services at Cook County Hospital to-day at 2 o'clock p. m.

☞ Paterson (N. J.) papers please copy.

ATWOOD—The funeral of Charles Atwood will take place from No. 128 Seeley-av., at 10:30 a. m. to-day, Sept. 2, by carriages to Graceland.

SCANLAN—At his residence, No. 419 State-st., Sept. 1, Jeremiah Scanlan, of dropsy.

Funeral to St. Mary's Church, Friday, Sept. 3, at 10 a. m., thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ New York papers please copy.

CENTER—Aug. 29, at No. 582 Fulton-st., of apoplexy, Lockwood J. Center, aged 72 years.

☞ Davenport (Ia.) and St. Joseph (Mo.) papers please copy.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### Political.

NORTH SIDE VETERAN REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet this evening at 171 North Clark-st. All soldiers and sailors are cordially invited to be present.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD SCANDINAVIAN Garfield and Arthur Club will meet this evening at its headquarters, northeast corner of Chicago-av. and Larrabee-st., for the purpose of completing its organization.

THE TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet at 256 West Lake-st. this evening. A general attendance is requested.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FIFTH Ward Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club this evening at H. Schumacker's Hall, 10 6 South Halsted-st. Good speakers will be in attendance.

THE UNION VETERAN CLUB OF THE FOURTH Ward will hold a meeting at the armory on Indiana-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., this evening for the purpose of organizing a Battalion of Boys in Blue. A full attendance is desired of all soldiers and sailors of the ward.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND RATIFICATION meeting of French Republicans at the Grand Pacific this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS at Carpenter's Hall, 221 West Madison-st., to-night. All Republicans of the ward are invited to attend.

### Miscellaneous.

A MEMBER OF LAW INSTITUTE WISHES TO look up law points in library in return for desk-room in quiet office. Address L 85, Tribune office.

OHIO-BORN MEN FAVORABLE TO THE FORmation of a Buckeye Club, please address "Ohio," Tribune office, giving residence and place of business.

THE ACADEMY OF HOMEOPATHIC PHYSIcians and Surgeons meet at 8 o'clock p. m. today in the club-room at the Tremont House. Paper by Dr. C. A. Wilbur: "Some Cases of Stricture of the Urethra Treated with Gelseminum." Paper by Dr. Charles Adams: "Our Present Methods of Treating Organic Stricture."

THE REV. E. O. TAYLOR WILL LEAD THE services at the noon-day meeting in Farwell Hall. Business men and strangers especially invited.

THE SECOND ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES for the benefit of St. Paul M. E. Church, Maxwell-st., between Johnson-st. and Newberry-av., will be inaugurated this evening by Charles Warrington Earle, M. D. Subject: "Four Months in Libby Prison and the Escape."

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.
Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTIONS.

Take Notice.

This is the only Lottery ever voted on by the people of a State, and under a late decision of the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington is the only Legal Lottery now in the United States, all other charters having been repealed or having no existence.

The Louisiana State Lottery Company

Was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868 for the Term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new Constitution adopted Dec. 2, A. D. 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $350,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION has always taken place monthly on the Second Tuesday. It has never scaled or postponed.

Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Capital Prize | $30,000 |
| 1 Capital Prize | 10,000 |
| 1 Capital Prize | 5,000 |
| 2 Prizes of $2,500 | 5,000 |
| 5 Prizes of 1,000 | 5,000 |
| 20 Prizes of 500 | 10,000 |
| 100 Prizes of 100 | 10,000 |
| 200 Prizes of 50 | 10,000 |
| 500 Prizes of 20 | 10,000 |
| 1,000 Prizes of 10 | 10,000 |
| APPROXIMATION PRIZES. | |
| 9 Approximation Prizes of $300 | 2,700 |
| 9 Approximation Prizes of 200 | 1,800 |
| 9 Approximation Prizes of 100 | 900 |
| 1,857 Prizes, amounting to | $110,400 |

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders by express or in a Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, addressed only to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
Or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York.
Or MURRAY & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Chicago.
All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PENSIONERS

Are, many of them, entitled to an increase of rate; their disability having increased. This can only be obtained by making the proper application for increase. We will present these cases for the legal fee, payable only in event of success.
MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Pension Attorneys, Cleveland, O., and Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS K. GILLSON, Resident Partner, 90 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

Thursday, Sept. 2, at 9:30 a. m.,
AUCTION TRADE SALE
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
85 Crates W. G. Ware,
30 Casks C. C. Ware,
10 Casks Rock and Yellow Ware,
100 Decorated Chamber Sets,
700 Barrels Glassware, "asst."

Also a full assortment of Bronze and Glass Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Table Cutlery, 100 Cases Laundry Blueing.
Goods Packed for Country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE,
THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 9:30 A. M.
Clothing, Hosiery, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths, Hats, Caps, Traveling Bags, Harnesses, Halters, Whips, &c., &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AUCTION.
Standard Silver-Plated Ware,
TAUNTON, MERIDEN, and ROGERS,
All New and Desirable Styles,
Thursday and Friday,
Sept. 2 and 3, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.,
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
Nos. 84 & 86 Randolph-st.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

CANDY.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express, of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address
GUNTHER, Confectioner,
78 Madison-st., Chicago.

MINING OUTFITS.

ASSAY MATERIALS
E. H. Sargent,
125 State-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 29 Pine-st., New York.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
London Joint Stock Bank, London.
Buy and sell all American Securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

DAY & FIELD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
130 LaSalle-st.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
ALBERT M. DAY. C. W. FIELD, JR.
CYRUS W. FIELD, Special.

The Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co.
Transact a General Banking Business.
Buy and Sell first-class Investment Securities.
U. S. Bonds, County and City Bonds, Railway Bonds.
Exchange on London and Paris.
European Circular Letters of Credit furnished for Travelers.

# THE COURTS.

### DIVORCES.

Mark G. Collson filed his bill yesterday against his wife, Catherine, complaining that she will get drunk, even though she has signed pledge after pledge. All her vows are as weak as a politician's promise, and complainant, as he cannot reclaim her, asks to be allowed to leave her.

### UNITED STATES COURTS.

Horace M. Barns began a suit yesterday to recover $4,500 of George F. Harding.

The Citizens' Savings & Loan Association commenced a suit for $15,000 against the Town of Wyoming.

### STATE COURTS.

Joseph N. Hinds commenced a suit yesterday against Jerome Catlin, claiming $5,000.

Auguste Stech began a suit against Mary Hickey to recover $1,000 damages for alleged assault and battery.

Francis R. Wollinger sued Arthur Farrow and Samuel H. Wheeler for $2,500.

### THE COUNTY COURT.

Hezekiah Bushnell, a grocer doing business at No. 165 Twenty-second street, yesterday filed his voluntary assignment, with Edward G. Asay, Jr., as Assignee. Liabilities, $2,391.48, due mainly to Chicago creditors. There was no schedule of assets filed.

No. 2,495—Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. Nicholas Melican, Michael Reich, Mrs. Reilly, James Cleland, South Park Commissioners, City of Chicago, County of Cook, Alice Melican, James Goggin, trustee, and G. M. Steese. Petition to condemn property for right of way. Gwynne Garnett, solr.

On the 1st of July Talmadge Spaids sold "short" 23,000 bushels of wheat, deliverable at his option in July and August. The transaction was made with the Grain and Produce Exchange. Spaids deposited with them a draft, drawn in his favor by the Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco on the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, for $350, as a margin to cover the operation. Subsequently, on the ground that the bucket-shop had not carried out his dealings according to contract, Spaids instructed the Commercial National Bank not to pay the draft, telling them that the contract under which it was due was a gambling contract. The bank promised to comply, and refused to honor the draft when presented by C. F. Doxie, the manager of the bucket-shop. Doxie then threatened to have the draft protested, and, under these circumstances, it was paid by the bank.

Spaids thereupon brought suit, and the case came up yesterday in the County Court. The defense filed a demurrer stating that the promise made by the bank was without consideration, and therefore null and void, and that the declaration of the plaintiff did not set out a gambling contract. Upon this issue was joined, the plaintiff holding that the declaration was sufficient and declared a gambling contract. The case was argued at length by Charles A. Gregory for the plaintiff and H. K. Whiton for the bank. The main object of the suit is to declare "bucket-shops" gambling-houses under the law, the Court having already held that option deals are in the nature of gambling operations.

### JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—James D. Beckett v. Samuel Monroe, $837.75.

# ILLINOIS CATTLE.

## The Number of Cattle Returned by the Assessors in This State—Annual Feeding for the Market.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—The last official assessment shows an increase in the number of cattle in the State when compared with the previous year. The following report of the number of fat cattle preparing for market in each county in the State will soon appear in the report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture:

The last assesment (May, 1880) gives the aggregate number of cattle of all ages in the State as 1,999,788 head, an increase over the assessment (1,862,265) of that of the previous year of 137,523 head. This increase is largely to be attributed to the more careful and complete assessment of the present year, when compared with that of the previous season. The formidable competitor of Illinois cattle-feeders (the Western ranchmen) has of late years shipped to our markets large numbers of high grade cattle of good quality, at a cost for production that gives but little encouragement for successful competition in the future, except with the choicest specimens of early matured steers.

The unfavoroble returns from shipments of average lots of fat cattle of late years has compelled many large feeders in this State to abandon the business, and the corn belt, noted for its contribution annually to the best markets of large numbers of superior fat cattle, is now producing millions of bushels of wheat and other grains, on land almost exclusively used, until of late years, for the production of corn and blue grass, for feeding cattle and hogs.

There is a decrease of 10,027 head in the number of fat cattle feeding for this season's market, when compared with that of 1879. Last season there were 409,982 head of fat cattle marketed in this State, and the returns indicate 399,955 head of fat cattle for 1880. The same estimate is used this season as returned by correspondents last year as to the proportion of total number of cattle assessed that will be marketed, and is believed to be a moderate estimate.

The leading dairy county of the State reports 17 per cent of the total number of cattle assessed as fatted for market last season; while some of the counties largely engaged in feeding cattle report more than 20 per cent, which is found to be the average for the State. In some counties of this State, where the feeding cattle are purchased largely in other States, and fed but one season before shipment, the estimate will be too low; but such cases are the exception, and no one conversant with the facts will be misled by the table published elsewhere giving by counties the number of cattle being prepared for this season's market.

# RELIGIOUS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States will hold its Triennial Convention in this city, beginning on Wednesday, Oct. 6. This Convention is composed of the House of Bishops and four clerical and four lay deputies from each of the forty-eight dioceses, and the ten missionary districts embraced within the limits of the United States. There will be sixty-one Bishops and 464 deputies assembled. The Convention will remain in session about three weeks. The venerable Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, the senior Bishop of the United States, according to the usage of the Church, will preside over the House of Bishops. The House of Deputies chooses its presiding officers. This ecclesiastical body will convene in the church of the Rev. Dr. Tyng, on Madison avenue.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 1.—About 300 Seventh-Day Adventists of Illinois are in camp at the fair-grounds near Decatur for six days. It is the Annual Conference of this religious sect, and many noted Elders from abroad are present. President Andrews presides.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in Nervous Prostration.

Am using Horsford's Acid Phosphate in a case of nervous prostration, and getting a good result already. C. W. PRINDLE, M. D.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

## Stocks Steady—No Variation in Foreign Exchange.

## The Produce Markets Active, Except in Pork—Provisions and Hogs Stronger.

## Corn and Oats Higher, but Closed Easy—Wheat Steady, but Tending Downward.

### FINANCIAL.

Burlington & Quincy still holds the leading place on the New York Stock Board. It rose at the opening to 140, fell back to 138, and closed at 138½. The variations in the list were not wide, as shown by the following quotations:

| Stocks. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 140 | 140 | 138 | 138½ |
| Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific | 114½ | | | 114 |
| Morris & Essex | 110¼ | | | 110 |
| Illinois Central | 112¾ | | | 112 |
| New York Central | 129⅝ | 130 | 129⅝ | 129⅞ |
| Michigan Central | 94 | 94 | 93¾ | 93⅞ |
| Lake Shore | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 105⅜ | 105⅝ |
| Erie | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 37⅝ | 38⅜ |
| Erie preferred | 67 | 67 | 66½ | 66⅞ |
| Erie second mortgage | 87 | 87⅛ | 86⅞ | 87⅛ |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99¼ | 99⅜ |
| Chicago & Northwestern p'fd | 119 | | | 118 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul | 87⅝ | 88 | 87⅝ | 88 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf'd | 109⅛ | | | 109⅛ |
| Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 37⅜ | 37⅝ |
| Wabash, St. Louis & P. pfd | 68½ | 68⅝ | 68 | 68⅛ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 33⅞ | 34¼ |
| Hannibal & St. Joe | 40⅝ | 43½ | 40⅝ | 43⅛ |
| Hannibal & St. Joe preferred | 82½ | 85½ | 82½ | 85⅜ |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 36 | 36⅛ | 35⅞ | 36 |
| Pacific Mail | 39½ | 39⅝ | 39 | 39¼ |
| Delaware & Hudson | 84½ | | | 84 |
| Delaware, Lackawanna & W | 88⅞ | 89⅛ | 88⅛ | 88½ |
| New Jersey Central | 76¼ | 76⅜ | 75½ | 75⅞ |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 23½ | | | 23⅝ |
| Manhattan Elevated | 27½ | 27½ | 27 | 27 |
| Union Pacific | 90⅞ | 90⅞ | 90 | 90⅛ |
| Iron Mountain | 57 | 57⅛ | 56¼ | 56⅞ |
| Western Union Tel. Co | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 102⅝ | 102⅞ |
| Louisville & Nashville | 132 | | | 131⅝ |
| Nashville & Chattanooga | 68⅞ | 68⅞ | 68 | 68⅜ |
| Lake Erie & Western | 31⅛ | | | 31⅛ |
| Northern Pacific | 25⅜ | | | 25⅛ |
| Northern Pacific preferred | 52⅛ | | | 52⅛ |
| St. Louis & San Francisco pfd | 46⅛ | | | 46¼ |
| C., C. & I. C. | 19⅛ | 19⅝ | 18⅞ | 19⅛ |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 42⅛ | | | 42⅛ |
| St. Paul & Omaha preferred | 82⅛ | | | 82⅛ |
| Mobile & Ohio | 23⅛ | | | 23⅛ |
| Ontario & Western | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24¼ | 24⅛ |

Government bonds are active, but prices unchanged.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,900,000,—not a very large amount for the 1st of the month.

New York exchange is comparatively in extra supply. The rate between banks was $1.00@1.25 per $1,000 discount. There begins to be rather more demand for currency, especially from the wheat districts, and hence the banks deem it best to keep up a large supply, sure to be needed for the fall trade.

Money is very abundant. On call, with approved collaterals, 3@5 per cent would be gladly accepted by some of the banks, and in fact very little call money can be placed above 3½@4. Customers generally pay 6@7 and 8 for small favors.

Controller Gurney made the police force glad by handing over their pay for the last month.

Business in all departments in Chicago is active, and the outlook for the fall trade is hopeful and satisfactory. The same view comes to us from the seaboard. The New York *Bulletin* of the 31st says:

The great rail and water transportation routes, even thus early, are moving merchandise to the various distributing points to an extent which taxes their facilities in most instances to their utmost capacity. The trunk lines report their western-bound business as from 25 to 40 per cent in excess of that of last year at this time; while on east-bound they say the increase is at least 10 per cent. The coast steamers, through to New Orleans and Galveston, have as much outward freight as they can handle, estimating the increase at fully 10 per cent over that of last year this time. At present the movement this way, as might be expected, is comparatively light; but, with abundant cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco crops about to be marketed, there will be ere long no lack of freights likewise in this direction, and the anticipation that these will show as large a percentage of increase as the outward movement before the season is at an end is not likely to be disappointed.

Foreign exchange is dull, with no change in rates.

Municipal taxation in all the leading cities of the country is steadily on the increase, and where this thing is to end no one would venture to predict. In Boston, where the taxes are believed to be honestly spent, the rate has been increased this year by $2.70, making the staid old city groan in spirit. And yet she pays all cash; the increase alone being $1,500,000. Of course Boston will take care to see where the money goes. Massachusetts has a wise constitutional provision, similar to that of Illinois, that municipal corporations cannot borrow money beyond a certain percentage on the value of their property—a most wise and wholesome provision. It would have been well had such a law restrained the extravagance of our people at a much earlier day in our history.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

#### NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The market had a comparatively steady opening, but the report of the intention of the Burlington people to build a parallel line to the Toledo had its effect in an attack on Wabash and Southwestern stocks, which were sold down quite freely. Otherwise there was a continuance of the steady undertone which has long been a feature of this market. Western Union and Lake Shore were the least steady of the general list, but Eries, in which there is a heavy short interest, were especially well maintained. The street has tried hard to make itself believe that the projected trunk line of Lackawanna cannot injure Erie, and there is a disposition to slight the Burlington announcement, but there is no doubt that it has caused a fluttering in the Gould camp. That operator stated to-day that if Burlington builds to Toledo he will parallel it with a Wabash branch into Omaha, and says, further, that the Wabash blanket mortgage was devised on purpose to provide sinews of war in case of any attempt to shut out or restrict his system of roads.

Meanwhile the market has taken these disturbing elements with composure. The stocks that were raided this morning recovered about noon, and at the close the general tone was quite strong. The day's transactions, however, reflect nothing apart from an ordinary brokers' market. Should Gould remain inactive, prices must be higher again. If he does anything, it is likely that he will raid prices to get some cheap stocks.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Governments quiet and generally firm.

Railroad bonds active and irregular. Iron Mountain seconds advanced 3.

State securities dull and nominal.

The stock market opened generally firm, but was unsettled in the early dealings, and at the First Board prices declined ¼ to 2 per cent, the latter Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. During the afternoon speculation became firm, and the general list recovered almost the entire decline, while Hannibal & St. Joseph common advanced 2⅝ and preferred 3 per cent. There is an extensive pool in this stock. The improvement was generally maintained to the close, the Hannibal & St. Joseph shares, however, reacting ¼ and ⅝ per cent respectively. Montauk coal rose 4 per cent on the day's transactions, to 81½, and closed at that price bid. The friends of this stock predict still higher prices, and talk of par for it by Oct. 1.

Transactions, 189,000 shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C., C. & I. C. | 2,000 | Nashville & Chatta | 2,200 |
| C., B. & Q. | 3,600 | New Jersey Central | 4,500 |
| Lackawanna | 15,000 | Northern Pacific | 1,000 |
| Erie | 34,000 | Ohios | 3,400 |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 17,000 | Pacific Mail | 3,000 |
| Iron Mountain | 5,000 | St. Paul | 3,400 |
| Kansas & Texas | 2,400 | St. Paul & Omaha | 1,000 |
| Lake Shore | 10,000 | Union Pacific | 2,000 |
| Michigan Central | 1,200 | Wabash Pacific | 23,000 |
| Montauk Coal | 2,300 | Western Union | 17,000 |
| Northwestern | 2,400 | | |

Money market easy at 2@3 per cent, closing at 2@2½; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, steady at 481¼; demand, 483¼.

The Herder brought $1,765,800 in foreign gold coin from Europe to-day. The Gen. Werder brought $50,000.

Proposals to sell bonds to the Government today aggregated $9,061,350, of which the Secretary of the Treasury accepted $2,500,000 at 102.48 for 6s of 1880, 104.78 to 104.76 for 6s of 1881, and 102.78 for 5s of 1881.

The steamship Canada, from Havre, brought 2,610,000 francs in gold coin.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 1881s | 104⅝ | New 4s | 110¼ |
| New 5s | 102⅝ | Pacific 6s of '95 | 125 |
| New 4½s | 110⅝ | | |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Louisiana | 47½ | Virginia 6s, old | 21 |
| Missouri 6s | 110 | Virginia 6s, new | 21 |
| St. Joseph | 107 | Virginia 6s, consols | 71 |
| Tennessee 6s, old | 38 | Virginia 6s, deferred | 104 |
| Tennessee 6s, new | 31 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. P. bonds | 112 | Ontario & Western | 24 |
| U. P. firsts | 113⅝ | B., C. R. & N. | 70 |
| U. P. land grants | 113⅝ | Alton & T. H. | 15 |
| U. P. sinking fund | 115⅛ | Do preferred | 90 |
| Lehigh & Wilkesbarre | 110 | W., St. L. & P. | 37⅝ |
| St. P. & S. C. firsts | 103½ | Do preferred | 68⅛ |
| Erie seconds | 87⅛ | H. & St. Joe | 43 |
| Rock Island | 114 | Do preferred | 85⅜ |
| Panama | 191⅛ | Iron Mountain | 56¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 123 | St. Louis & San F. | 35 |
| Clev. & Pittsburg | 122⅛ | Do preferred | 46 |
| Illinois Central | 111 | Do preferred, firsts | 77¼ |
| C., B. & Q. | 138½ | Do St. L. & N. O. | 21 |
| C. & Alton | 115 | Kansas & Texas | 36¼ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do preferred | 125 | U. P. stocks | 90 |
| N. Y. Central | 129¾ | Central Pacific | 74 |
| Harlem | 156 | Northern Pacific | 25 |
| Lake Shore | 105⅞ | Do preferred | 52⅛ |
| Canada Southern | 60 | Louisville & N. | 131 |
| Michigan Central | 94 | Nashville & C. | 68 |
| Erie | 38⅛ | L., N. A. & C. | 100 |
| Do preferred | 67⅛ | Houston & Texas | 61 |
| Northwestern | 99⅛ | D. & R. G. | 71½ |
| Do preferred | 119 | Western Union | 103⅛ |
| St. Paul | 88 | Atlantic & P. Tel. | 42⅛ |
| Do preferred | 109⅛ | Pacific Mail | 39¼ |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 42 | Adams Express | 116 |
| Do preferred | 82⅛ | Fargo | 109 |
| Del., L. & Western | 89⅛ | American | 57½ |
| Morris & Essex | 110 | United States | 47⅛ |
| Delaware & Hudson | 84⅛ | Quicksilver | 13⅛ |
| N. J. Central | 75⅝ | Do preferred | 51 |
| Reading | 23⅝ | Caribou | 1⅝ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 34¼ | Leadville | 1⅛ |
| Do preferred | [illegible] | Central Arizona | 1¼ |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 18½ | Homestake | 30 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 23 | Standard | 23 |
| Clevel'd & Columbus | 71½ | Excelsior | 15⅛ |
| C., C. & I. C. | 19⅛ | Little Pittsburg | 3⅛ |
| Ohio Central | 24¼ | Ontario | 36 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 31⅛ | | |

#### STATE OF TRADE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The *Public* says: The exchanges at New York show an increase, but only a slender increase, for the fourth week of August in comparison with those of the corresponding week last year. At Boston, also, the increase is unusually small. On the other hand, remarkably large gains appear at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Lowell, and Louisville is the only city reporting any decrease. Thus the aggregate outside of this city, which often better represents the general activity of business than the aggregate with New York included, shows a gain of 23.3 per cent in comparison with last year, while the increase with New York included is only 13 per cent.

The following table shows the amount of exchanges at San Francisco for the week ending Aug. 21, and at all other cities for the week ending Aug. 28:

| Cities. | 1880. | 1879. | Per ct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $522,899,863 | $476,563,863 | 9.7 |
| Boston | 48,801,889 | 44,612,556 | 9.4 |
| Philadelphia | 33,465,565 | 30,002,488 | 11.5 |
| Chicago | 32,030,326 | 19,560,004 | 63.8 |
| Baltimore | 13,195,346 | 10,174,385 | 19.9 |
| St. Louis | 12,820,741 | 8,350,194 | 53.4 |
| Cincinnati | 10,720,000 | 8,830,200 | 21.3 |
| San Francisco | 10,464,119 | 9,781,339 | 7.0 |
| Pittsburg | 5,158,767 | 3,637,127 | 39.5 |
| Louisville | 4,480,651 | 4,526,495 | *1.0 |
| Milwaukee | 4,134,242 | 3,453,630 | 20.4 |
| New Orleans | 3,981,688 | 2,763,690 | 44.1 |
| Providence | 3,024,200 | 2,520,200 | 15.6 |
| Kansas City | 1,938,000 | 1,140,000 | 66.5 |
| Indianapolis | 1,690,535 | 1,142,000 | 48.0 |
| Cleveland | 1,476,434 | 1,164,229 | 26.7 |
| New Haven | 846,426 | 786,621 | 7.5 |
| Lowell | 287,357 | 181,380 | 58.4 |
| Syracuse | 264,385 | 215,844 | 22.9 |
| Totals | $711,463,009 | $629,428,049 | 13.0 |
| Outside New York | 188,566,636 | 152,874,186 | 23.3 |

*Decrease.

The operations at New York for the past four weeks require especial attention. The course of stock speculation during that period has been irregular, but transactions there have not on the whole materially affected the comparison of exchanges. Deducting from the exchanges each week double the market value of stocks sold, the remaining exchanges at New York in 1880 and 1879 compare with those at other cities as follows:

AT NEW YORK.

| Week ending | 1880. | 1879. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 7 | $497,610,868 | $432,729,684 | 15.0 |
| Aug. 14 | 437,410,341 | 455,630,152 | *4.0 |
| Aug. 21 | 387,468,300 | 378,983,570 | 2.2 |
| Aug. 28 | 381,722,183 | 367,212,761 | 3.9 |
| Total | $1,704,209,782 | $1,634,556,167 | 4.2 |

AT OTHER CITIES.

| Week ending | 1880. | 1879. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 7 | $225,956,461 | $176,049,447 | 28.3 |
| Aug. 14 | 201,640,751 | 167,108,280 | 20.7 |
| Aug. 21 | 203,505,297 | 164,832,483 | 23.5 |
| Aug. 28 | 188,566,636 | 152,874,188 | 23.3 |
| Total | $819,790,155 | $660,862,398 | 24.0 |

*Decrease.

Certainly this is a striking contrast. No supposition whatever with respect to the greater or less effect of stock speculations upon exchanges modifies in any important degree the result, because the aggregate of sales during the past four weeks has been 4,957,082 shares against 4,897,456 shares for the corresponding time last year, a difference of about 1 per cent only. For explanation it may be suggested that speculation in various kinds of merchandise was more active here in August last than it has been this year, or less active elsewhere in August last than it has been this year. Possibly both may be true to some extent, but we see no reason to believe that exchanges this year are in any degree swelled in other cities by increased activity in speculation. During August, 1879, moreover, the speculation in products here was scarcely more active, as far as the records show, than it has been during the past month. For example, sales of wheat during the four weeks last year amounted to only 23,798,400 bushels, against 22,715,900 bushels this year. As to the difference in prices, that would equally affect transactions in this and other cities. Apparently it must be accepted as a fact that the great activity in general business which was increasing here in August, 1879, but had not then reached other cities in like measure, has been sharply checked this year in New York from some cause, but without any diminution as yet elsewhere. Fear of monetary disturbance here has not existed this year. The increasing disposition of business men to enjoy a summer vacation since times are good enough to assure them the means, would naturally affect operations in other cities as well. A contrast so sharp between the course of exchanges here and elsewhere suggests either that New York is losing some share of its traffic, or that general causes of diminished activity in business have begun to affect transactions here which do not yet influence operations in other cities. We can find little reason for either belief, but a difference of 20 per cent in the movement of exchanges here and elsewhere is not without some cause.

#### BOSTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—In the stock market to-day there was but little done at the first Board, and prices were without material change. The rapid advance in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy yesterday brought out but little stock to-day, and the price, which was 140 before the Board, was 137½@138⅛ at the close. Atchison was strong at 110⅛@110⅝, and New York & New England gained ¼, 100 shares selling at 38⅛. Boston & Maine showed a similar improvement, and a single share of Old Colony sold at 116. Hartford & Erie 7s advanced ¼, and Eastern 4½s ⅛.

Water-Power sold at 8⅛, and a small sale of Bostion Light was made at 78⅞. Bell Telephone was strong at from 82 to 85 offered.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Stocks closed:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison & T. 1st 7s | 119 | Boston & Maine | 134 |
| Do land grant 7s | 116¼ | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 138⅛ |
| Do second 7s | 116 | Cin., San. & Cleve. | 14⅛ |
| Do land grant 8s | 134 | Eastern Railroad | 35 |
| Boston, H. & Erie 7s | 41⅛ | Flint & Père Marq'e | 18⅛ |
| Eastern R. R. 4½s | 95 | Little Rock & Ft. S. | 51 |
| Kas. City & Law'e 4s | 92 | N. Y. & N. England | 38 |
| K.C.,St. Joe & C. B. 7s | 114⅛ | Ogd'b'g & L. C. pfd | 75 |
| Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s | 101⅛ | Do common | 24⅛ |
| N. Y. & N. England 7s | 110⅛ | Old Colony | 116⅛ |
| Atchison & T. R. R. | 110⅛ | Rutland preferred | 28⅛ |
| Boston & Albany | 150 | Do common | 7⅛ |

#### FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Consols, 97 9-16; account, 97 11-16.

American securities—New 5s, 106⅛; 4½s, 114⅛; 4s, 114⅛; Illinois Central, 115⅛; Pennsylvania Central, 60⅛; Erie, 39⅛; seconds, 90⅛; Reading, 12.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £91,000.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Rentes, 86f 75c.

# MINING NEWS.

#### NEW YORK.

*By the Mining Press Association.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—There was less activity at the Mining Exchange to-day, and prices ruled lower. The closing quotations were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amie | 71 | Eureka | 16¼ |
| Auburn | 130 | Findley | 30 |
| Bald Mountain | 130 | Green Mountain | 255 |
| Belle Isle | 75 | Goodshaw | 115 |
| Buckeye | 25 | Horn Silver | 162 |
| Battle Creek | 300 | Hukill | 185 |
| Chrysolite | 6⅝ | Imperial | 37 |
| Consolidat'd Virginia | 335 | Little Chief | 270 |
| California | 205 | Leadville | 50 |
| Climax | 175 | Iron Silver | 300 |
| Calaveras | 27 | Moose | 50 |
| Copper Knob | 42 | Rappahannock | 50 |
| Columbia | 310 | Robinson | 950 |
| Durango | 32 | Silver Nuggett | 120 |
| Dunderberg | 170 | Unadilla | 18 |

Bullion receipts, $32,617.

Copper Knob reports for the quarter ending yesterday a cash balance of $14,925; ore on hand, $25,000. The Company is now erecting two ten-stamp smelting furnaces. The main shaft is 200 feet deep.

A San Francisco special says: "Other than a slight improvement in Sierra Nevada, nothing important is received from Comstock this week. The market to-day shows indications of strengthening. Raymond & Ely have assessed $2. Of the 120,000 shares of capital the Company owns 70,000. Bullion has assessed $1 and Julia 40 cents."

Bullion receipts for past week: California, $50,100; Northern Belle, $38,247; Standard, $21,946 (total for August, $157,440); Bodie, $6,264; Centention, $43,168; Eureka, $21,635; Grand Prize, $21,000; Argenta, $4,600; Paradise Valley, $4,300; Betty O'Neal, $10,857.

A Virginia special says:

"A fire at the Quinn Mine last night was followed by an explosion, entirely destroying the works and killing the watchman."

A Tucson special says: "As the product of twenty-three days' run in August the Tombstone Company shipped $100,500. Hermosa Mill, in fourteen days' run on low-grade ore, produced $25,000. The first three days' run of Copper Queen's new furnace at Brisbee Mule Mountains produced 43,000 pounds copper. Developments in the Old Hat District, Catarina Mountains, forty miles from Tucson, are creating much excitement. Many prospectors are leaving for that district."

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—On the mining market dealings lessen still, with further declines in most stocks. Calaveras, after its late rise, continues to fall back, and yielded further to 27 to-day. The Leadville stocks were dull at more nominal variations, except Little Chief, which goes down to 265, and appears to have very slight support. Standard maintains its price, its operation being open and aboveboard. The output last week was over $40,000.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | 3⅛ | Martin White | 1 |
| Alta | 2⅛ | Mexican | 12⅛ |
| Belcher | 1⅛ | Mono | 2⅛ |
| Best & Belcher | 11⅛ | Noonday | 1 |
| Bodie | 5 | Oro | ⅛ |
| Bullion | 1⅛ | Potosi | 1⅛ |
| Bulwer | 2⅛ | Savage | 3⅛ |
| California | 2⅛ | | |
| Chollar | 2⅛ | Sierra Nevada | 13⅛ |
| Consolidated Virginia | 2⅛ | Silver King | 18 |
| Crown Point | 1⅛ | Union Consolidated | 9⅛ |
| Exchequer | ⅛ | Utah | 6⅛ |
| Gould & Curry | 3⅛ | Yellow Jacket | 3⅛ |
| Grand Prize | ⅝ | Goodshaw | 11⅛ |
| Hale & Norcross | 4⅛ | Jupiter | 15-16 |
| Mammoth | 1 | Dudley | ⅛ |

#### BOSTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—In mining stocks San Pedro is 4½ bid, and there have been large orders today for Cusi at $3, the price at which sales were made yesterday. For Brunswick Antimony $25 was bid at the close of the first Board, but no stock was offering under $27. With the exception of a fractional advance in Catalpa and Harshaw, there were no changes.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Mining stocks closed:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allouez, new | 3⅛ | Madison Copper | 3 |
| Calumet & Hecla | 240 | Pewabic, new | 21 |
| Catalpa | 1⅛ | Quincy | 29⅛ |
| Copper Falls | 14⅛ | Ridge | 5⅛ |
| Franklin | 14⅛ | Silver Islet | 36⅛ |

# REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Sept. 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clybourn av, 377 ft s e of Sheffield, n e f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 29 (Henry Knochenbauer to H. W. Moeller) | $1,200 |
| Francisco st, 197 ft s of West Jackson, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Samuel Cloud to Thomas Jones) | 1,000 |
| Hastings st, 24 5-10 ft e of Laflin, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 27 (H. D. King, Jr., to Louis Kopetka) | 1,300 |
| Van Buren st, n w cor of Third av, s f, 104x75 ft, dated Aug. 31 (The Chicago Sinai Congregation to Rezin Lancaster) | 30,000 |
| Michigan av, 215 ft n of Sixteenth st, w f, 42x161 ft, dated Sept. 1 (William G. Hathaway to Henry Schlacks) | 6,000 |
| Vine st, 297 ft s of Willow, w f, 33 2-10x97 8-10 ft, improved, dated Aug. 27 (C. H. Redder to John Lorig) | 1,050 |
| Warren av, 120 ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 45x124 ft, improved, dated Aug. 30 (William H. Abel to Jesse W. Ott) | 6,000 |
| Broom st, 162½ ft s of West Ohio, w f, 23x79 ft, dated Aug. 31 (J. Holloway to H. C. Bresnihan) | 350 |
| Twenty-eighth st, 96 6-10 ft w of Portland av, n f, 24x165½ ft, dated Aug. 20 (Master in Chancery to Alois Umhofer) | 900 |
| North State st, 72 ft n of Oakwood, e f, 42x99 6-10 ft, dated Aug. 30 (A. and M. Gauer to Emil H. Hasse) | 3,000 |
| West Monroe st, 37 ft w of Seeley, s f, 22 4-10x99 3-10 ft, improved, dated Aug. 3 (A. C. and W. A. Allen to J. C. Fortiner) | 4,500 |
| Flournoy st, 96¾ ft e of Rockwell, n f, 48x125 ft, dated Aug. 21 (R. R. Cherry to T. P. Phillips) | 1,000 |
| Chicago av, 145½ ft e of Larrabee st, s f, 25x123 ft, dated Aug. 30 (Master in Chancery to C. Eders) | 1,900 |

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prairie av, 100 ft s of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 75x160 ft, dated Aug. 30 (M. and W. Ashton to John R. Bender) | $8,000 |
| South Dearborn st, 325 ft s of Fortieth, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Robert Allen to Abby Allen) | 1,000 |

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jefferson court, 212 ft w of Western av, n f, 25x110 ft, dated Aug. 30 (H. W. Dryer to H. and W. Wrunck) | $1,000 |
| North av, 73 ft w of Frederick st, s f, 24x134½ ft, dated Sept. 1 (W. Glaenzer to C. M. Barsoe) | 450 |

# COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

| | RECEIPTS. | | SHIPMENTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1880. | 1879. | 1880. | 1879. |
| Flour, brls | 11,210 | 8,058 | 8,896 | 6,354 |
| Wheat, bu | 115,719 | 207,725 | 116,908 | 185,299 |
| Corn, bu | 463,499 | 322,351 | 387,476 | 84,667 |
| Oats, bu | 85,398 | 62,680 | 110,059 | 48,714 |
| Rye, bu | 3,819 | 18,147 | 5,022 | |
| Barley, bu | 27,122 | 29,870 | 11,791 | 3,502 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 269,300 | 447,190 | 408,606 | 344,915 |
| Flax seed, lbs | 2,843,935 | 2,445,615 | 2,503,925 | 1,014,340 |
| Broom-corn, lbs | 13,000 | 14,301 | 15,108 | 24,813 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 259,000 | 317,000 | 1,376,601 | 1,232,961 |
| Beef, tcs | | | 50 | 7 |
| Beef, brls | | | 140 | 182 |
| Pork, brls | 150 | 75 | 688 | 583 |
| Lard, lbs | | | 642,470 | 43,880 |
| Tallow, lbs | 50,120 | 64,530 | 21,500 | 122,500 |
| Butter, lbs | 195,300 | 89,730 | 182,754 | 85,300 |
| Live hogs, No | 12,528 | 11,470 | 5,412 | 3,665 |
| Cattle, No | 2,866 | 4,122 | 1,007 | 710 |
| Sheep, No | 357 | 819 | | |
| Hides, lbs | 232,921 | 238,745 | 319,065 | 123,560 |
| Highwines, brls | | | 140 | 150 |
| Wool, lbs | 145,932 | 154,978 | 195,780 | 161,133 |
| Potatoes, bu | 3,405 | 80 | | |
| Coal, tons | 5,330 | | 2,683 | 1,961 |
| Hay, tons | 154 | 5 | 62 | 13 |
| Lumber, m | 6,709 | 12,535 | 3,398 | 3,086 |
| Shingles, m | 1,960 | 2,655 | 400 | 1,151 |
| Salt, brls | 2,932 | 7,190 | 6,024 | 6,009 |
| Eggs, pkgs | 272 | 652 | | |
| Cheese, bxs | 1,370 | 2,565 | 2,620 | 1,361 |
| Green apples, brls | 2,782 | 4,887 | 18 | 415 |

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 55 cars red wheat, 4 cars No. 2 winter, 18 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected, 2 cars No. 1 spring, 55 cars No. 2 do, 13 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (155 wheat); 426 cars and 34,000 bu No. 2 corn, 122 cars and 6,000 bu high mixed, 46 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (645 corn); 33 cars white oats, 21 cars and 5,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 10 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (65 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye, 7 cars No. 2 barley, 20 cars No. 3 do, 16 cars No. 4 do (43 barley). Total (916 cars), 486,000 bu. Inspected out: 130,086 bu wheat, 380,775 bu corn, 946 bu rye.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and generally firm. Provisions were stronger all round, though the deliveries of lard on September contracts were very heavy, one firm sending out about 50,000 tcs. The deliveries of pork were rather light, and parties short for this month and next were required to pay a further substantial advance if they decided to fill. Lard and meats strengthened in sympathy with a light supply of hogs here and news of short crop in Europe. Corn was in good demand at the full outside prices of the previous day, though the deliveries of the morning were rather large. Wheat was very steady at about Tuesday's latest prices, though reported heavy in England, with large arrivals off coast. Oats were stronger, spot advancing because of defaults on August deliveries; barley was easier, and rye exhibited little change, except that spot was lower. The August trades in provisions were settled up, with one or two small exceptions. Mess pork closed 10@15c higher, at $17.20@17.25 for September, $16.90@17.00 for October, and $12.65@12.70 for November. Lard closed 15c higher, at $7.87½@7.90 seller September and $8.00 for October. Short ribs closed 5@10c higher, at $8.20 for September. Spring wheat closed ⅛c lower, at 87½c for September and 88⅝@88¾c for October. Red winter closed at 91c cash or seller September. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 39⅛c for September and 40⅜c asked for October. Oats closed ⅛c higher, at 27⅞c for October and 27⅝c for September. Rye was firm at 74⅛c cash or September. Barley sold at 75c for September, and 76c was bid for October. Hogs advanced 10@15c, closing firm at $5.00@5.25 for light and at $4.90@5.65 for heavy. Cattle were firmer, with sales at $2.00@5.10.

Dry goods are meeting with a slowly-improving demand, and prices show more steadiness than heretofore, though the general market can hardly be quoted firm. There was a well-sustained activity in the grocery trade, and prices again ruled firm. Sugars continue in urgent demand, and, as the market is kept bare of stock, prices are strong. The demand for coffees is light, but holders are obtaining full prices. There was an unchanged butter market. Cheese was held at the advance established at the beginning of the week. Oils, paints, and colors were unchanged. There was nothing new to note in the coal, pig-iron, leather, and bagging markets.

Lumber was active and steady at the yards. Cargoes were plenty and in fair request. The big receipts have filled up the yard docks, and on this account sales drag a little at the cargo market. Prices, however, are quoted steady. The sales of drugs and chemicals were fair at unchanged prices. Wool remains quiet. Broom-corn is selling slowly. New is coming forward in small lots. Timothy and flax seeds were firmer, the former advancing several cents, on account of light receipts, which many think confirms the reports that the crop is short. Clover was easy and quiet. The sales of poultry were fair at full prices. Green fruits ranged nearly the same as on other days of the week, the abundance and poor condition of much of the stock keeping prices down, though fine fruit was held a little firmer. The receipts of peaches are expected to fall off now.

Lake freights were steady at 4½c for corn to Buffalo. Ten vessels were reported taken for 350,000 bu corn and 44,000 bu flaxseed.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55½c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58½c for do to Glasgow, 68½c for lard and meats to Liverpool, 75c for do to Antwerp or Bremen.

The aggregated receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit were 331,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 500,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 16,096 brls; wheat, 138,030 bu; corn, 93,500 bu; oats, 53,500 bu; corn-meal, 1,570 pkgs; rye, 16,448 bu; malt, 1,600 bu; pork, 35 brls; beef, 2,849 brls; cut meats, 3,444 pkgs; lard, 105 tcs; whisky, 225 brls.

Exports—For 24 hours—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 332,000 bu; corn, 262,000 bu.

The stock of flour in this city is reported as 40,250 brls, against 26,325 brls one month ago, and 20,911 brls a year ago.

The stock of lard in New York is reported as 58,967 tcs, against 62,801 tcs a month ago, and 119,670 tcs a year ago.

The stock of pork in New York is reported as 41,882 brls, against 45,575 brls one month ago, and 60,488 brls a year ago.

The following are the reported stocks of pork and lard in Chicago:

| | Sept. 1, 1880. | Aug. 16, 1880. | Sept. 1, 1879. | Sept. 2, 1878. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pork, brls | 37,500 | 131,143 | 102,398 | 128,830 |
| Lard, tcs | 84,862 | 87,199 | 96,505 | 60,465 |

Some August deliveries of corn were not made; but only because the grain could not be got round before the bell struck Tuesday afternoon. Some oats were defaulted, and one lot of August pork (250 brls).

Green hams (16 lbs average) sold yesterday at 7¾c per lb, and salted short ribs at $8.20 per 100 lbs. Other middles were nominally strong in proportion. One might vary a well-worn proverb to read: In medio vis, si non veritas. (In middles there is strength, if it be artificial).

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

| | Week ending Aug. 28, 1880. | Week ending Aug. 21, 1880. | Week ending Aug. 30, 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 160,000@170,000 | 165,000@170,000 | *65,000@ 70,000 |
| Wheat, qrs | 285,000@290,000 | 285,000@290,000 | 355,000@360,000 |
| Corn, qrs | 150,000@155,000 | 140,000@145,000 | 125,000@130,000 |

*Sacks.

The exports of wheat from New York last Saturday included 136,000 bu to Antwerp, 35,000 bu to Lisbon and Oporto, 32,000 bu to Montevideo, 107,000 bu to Rotterdam, and 66,000 bu to Marseilles. None was reported for the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe taking all.

There is no room left for doubt that the corn crop has been seriously damaged all along a rather wide belt extending from Eastern Indiana into Kansas. A leading operator received Tuesday about twenty letters from the line of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, which agree in representing the crop in that section to be 20@25 per cent short. The gist of numerous returns is to the effect that Kansas and Nebraska will not have enough corn this year for their own consumption. Missouri will have just about half as much corn as last year. Iowa will have about 80 per cent of the crop of 1879, and Illinois and Indiana not more than 60 per cent. This will be an important falling off, several times more than our exports of last year, and the relative scarcity may even affect the hog yield of 1881 to a considerable extent.

The following extract from a letter from Woodford County is a fair sample of many of the advices received from correspondents of firms here:

> We have had some rain throughout this section recently, but it came too late to benefit corn. Much is said in the public prints about the late rains and the increased acreage making up for the damage done by drought. But this position is absurd, it being utterly untenable, and not dictated by common sense. The drought has, beyond all question, been excessive, covering a large portion of the very best corn-growing districts. This is not simply rumor but a serious fact, and cannot be repaired either by late rains or newspaper correspondents.
>
> There is no force in the claim of increased acreage; that simply keeping pace with the ordinary growth of the country, general increase of population, etc. Hence those admitting serious damage by drought, but claiming an average crop through other conditions, have no foundation in fact.

The "fall season" opened yesterday, by virtue of dates; but the clerk of the weather seems to have forgotten to make the atmospheric changes necessary thereto. Hence there was not much variation from the heat which has now become monotonous, and little more exertion made than was absolutely necessary. Coal and oysters were advertised, as is usual on the 1st of September, and that reminded one that the "r" months have really begun. The wholesale dealers are undoubtedly moving to prepare for the trade of cool weather, and retailers are stocking up in anticipation of the change; but retail buyers do not usually take hold of autumn fabrics actively while the thermometer remains in the region of the nineties.

### PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were stronger, and irregular in regard to activity. Lard was in urgent request early, and took a decided advance, though reported 3d lower in Liverpool. It fell back after the bulk of the purchases had been filled. Meats were stronger, in sympathy with another advance in hogs at the Stock-Yards; but it is noteworthy that green hams sold at nearly ½c per lb lower than cured short ribs. The great strength in meats is in middles. There were some export orders for January, which could not be filled within the limits assigned. Mess pork was strong on old, but quiet; new pork was quotably firm, the greatest strength being for the January delivery. Our stocks of both pork and lard have been well worked down during the past month.

MESS PORK—Advanced about 15c per brl on old, with little change in new, and closed firm at $17.25 spot or seller September, $17.00 seller October, $12.70 seller November, $12.50 seller the year, and $12.97½@13.00 for January. Sales were reported of 500 brls spot at $17.00; 5,750 brls seller September at $17.20@17.25; 4,500 brls seller November at $12.50@12.70; 4,500 seller the year at $12.37½@12.62½; and 8,500 brls seller January at $12.90@13.00. Total, 23,250 brls.

LARD—Advanced 15@17½c per 100 lbs, but closed only 5c above the latest prices of Tuesday, at $7.90@7.92½ spot or seller September, $8.00@8.02½ seller October, and $7.85@7.92½ seller January. Sales were reported of 1,000 tcs spot at $8.00; 12,000 tcs seller September at $7.90@8.00; 19,250 tcs seller October at $8.00@8.15; 4,750 tcs seller the year at $7.80@7.90; and 9,000 tcs seller January at $7.90@8.00. Total, 46,000 tcs.

MEATS—Advanced 7½@10c per 100 lbs on local futures, and export cuts were nominally stronger in sympathy. Sales were reported of 2,650,000 lbs short ribs at $8.20 spot, $8.17½@8.20 seller September, $8.15@8.20 seller October, 6⅛c seller the year, and 6⅜c seller January; 50,000 lbs long clears at 8c; 50 boxes do bacon at 9c; 1,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 7⅜c. Prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows at 1 o'clock for partly-cured lots:

| | Short ribs. | Shoulders. | L. & S. clears. | Short clears. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loose | $8.20 | $5.35 | $8.15 | $8.45 |
| Spot, boxed | 8.40 | 5.55 | 8.35 | 8.65 |
| September, boxed | 8.40 | 5.55 | 8.35 | 8.65 |
| October, boxed | 8.40 | 5.55 | 8.35 | 8.65 |

Short ribs, seller September, closed at $8.17½@8.20. Long clears quoted at $7.95 loose and $8.15 boxed; Cumberlands, 8@8¼c boxed; long cut hams, 9@9¼c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9¼@9½c for 17@16 average; green hams, same average, 7¾@8c.

Bacon quoted at 6¼@6½c for shoulders, 8¾@9c for short ribs, 9@9¼c for short clears, 11@11½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5@6c and yellow at 4@4½c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $8.25@8.50 for mess, $8.75@9.00 for extra mess, and $18.00@19.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 5¾@6⅛c for city and 5½@5¾c for country.

### BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in rather better demand, though there was not much increase in the volume of trade. The better grades were steadily held, while inferior brands were quoted dull, with a downward tendency. Sales were reported of 350 brls winters on private terms; 900 brls double extras at $ .50@7.30, the outside for patents; 125 brls no grade at $3.00; and 230 brls rye-flour at $4.45. Total, 1,605 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.00@4.75 for good to choice extras.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in fair demand and steady. Sales were 13 cars bran at $9.25@9.62½; 2 cars middlings at $11.50; 2 cars shorts at $12.50. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $14.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was rather more active, and steadier than usual, advancing ⅜c, declining ½c, and closing ⅛c below the latest prices of Tuesday. Liverpool was reported easier, with cargoes inactive, though arrivals were large. But our receipts were again small, and the skies threatened more rain, which is bad for a considerable quantity of wheat yet in the fields. The reports of serious damage to the corn crop also tended to sustain wheat, which would be more wanted if the supply of corn should fall short. The trading seemed to be chiefly local. We note that the morning deliveries on September contracts were quite small, and there was a fair demand for car-lots with which to fill shorts. Round lots were quiet. New York was dull. Next month still keeps at a premium of about 1¼c,—not enough to pay for carrying wheat over at Chicago rates of storage, but sufficient to make country holders independent about sending their grain in now. It is thought probable that we shall not have large receipts till towards the middle of next month. Seller October opened at 89⅛c, sold at 89¼c, then at 89⅛c, fell off to 88⅝c, receded to 88⅝c, declined to 88⅝c, and closed at 88⅝c. Seller the month sold at 87⅝@88c, closing at the inside. November sold at 89⅝@89¾c, and the year at 87⅝@87¾c. Spot sales were reported of 22,800 bu No. 2 at 87⅝@87¾c; 400 bu new No. 3 at 80c; 400 bu old do at 78c, and 6,000 bu by sample at 65@85c. Total, 29,600 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in moderate demand, and advanced ½@¾c on red, but fell back, and closed about the same as the previous day, at 91c for red spot or seller the month. September sold early at 91⅛c. Our receipts were only light, and those at other points smaller than the recent average. The recent wet weather is interfering with the delivery of wheat, and the farmers are not in a hurry to foward it, as many of them look for better prices. Spot sales were reported of 25,000 bu No. 2 red at 91@91½c; 800 bu long-berried (Central) at 95½@96c; 400 bu do (A., D. & Co.) at 91½c; 2,000 bu No. 2 winter at 88@88½c; 7,600 bu No. 3 at 88½c; 1,600 bu rejected at 83@85½c; and 1,300 bu by sample at 88½@90c. Total, 40,000 bu.

CORN—Was fairly active and steadier, with a strong feeling throughout, but no great advance in prices. The market for next month sold up ⅛c, and closed a shade above the latest quotations of Tuesday. Liverpool was reported firmer, probably because the people there are at last believing that the recent advance here would never have been sustained so long if there were not a good foundation for the reports of extensive crop-damage. The feeling here was more settled, as operators took much the same view, but many of them were inclined to think that the market has already stiffened as much as is warranted by the facts in the case. It advanced 15 per cent during last month. We give above the results of extensive investigations of the facts in the case. The deliveries on this month's contracts were quite large, but little of the corn was offered on the market again, as it mostly worked round into the hands of intending shippers. Seller October opened at 40⅛c, sold at 40⅛c, then at 40⅜c, advanced to 40⅜c, and settled back to 40⅜c at the close. Seller September ranged at 39⅛@39⅜c, closing at 39⅛c. Seller November sold at 40½@40⅝c, the year at 38⅛@38⅜c, and May at 43⅞@44c. Spot sales were reported of 258,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 39⅛@39⅜c; 600 bu new high-mixed at 39c; 11,000 bu white at 40@40⅛c; 1,200 bu new mixed and rejected at 38⅛@38⅜c; 12,000 bu by sample at 38⅛@40c on track; 8,000 bu do at 38@41c free on board cars, and 1,000 bu ears at 38@39c. Total, 316,000 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active and higher. The receipts were only fair, with free shipments, and the stock still appears to be diminishing. Cash was bid up early about ¼c, to fix a settling price for the August contracts that were defaulted on the previous afternoon. Aside from this there were no special features. October oats were fairly active at 27⅞@28c, and closed at 27⅞c. September sold at 27⅝@27¾c, and closed at 27⅝c. Seller the year was 27⅝@27¾c, and November 28@28¼c, closing at 28⅛c. No. 2 closed at 27⅝@28c. Samples were active and firmer. Cash sales were reported of 4,900 bu No. 2 at 27⅝@28c; 14,900 bu by sample at 27@29c on track; and 6,600 bu at 27@29½c for mixed and 29@31c for white, free on board. Total, 52,200 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and firmer for future delivery. The receipts were very light. No. 2 sold at 74c, September was salable at 74c, and October at 75c. The demand was chiefly for the latter, which was firmly held above the price bid. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 74c; 450 bu rejected at 62½c; 300 bu by sample at 70@71c on track; and 500 bu at 77c free on board. Total, 4,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was fairly active, the trading being chiefly in samples. Futures were quoted lower and quiet, the offerings being small. Large receipts increased the supply of samples, which was reduced by free purchases on the part of the local trade. September sold at 75c, and October was quoted at 76c bid. No. 2 sold at 74@74½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,500 bu No. 2 at 74@74½c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 55c; 500 bu No. 4 at 41c; 17,500 bu by sample at 47@63c on track; and 6,400 at 47@70c free on board. Total, 28,000 bu.

### TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat closed at 88⅝@88¾c for October, with sales of 335,000 bu at 89⅛c for November, 88⅝@88¾c for October, and 88⅛c for September. Corn closed easier at 40⅛@40⅜c for October and 40⅝@40¾c for November. Sales 875,000 bu at 39⅛@39⅜c for September, 40⅛@40⅜c for October, 40⅝@40¾c for November, 39⅛c for December, and 43⅞@44c for May. Oats closed at 27⅞c for October. Sales 45,000 bu at 27⅝c for the year and 27⅞@28c for October. Rye was firm, with sales of 20,000 bu at 74@75c for October. Mess pork closed at $16.90@17.00 for October, and $12.65@12.70 for November. Sales 1,250 brls at $12.37½ for the year, and $12.97½@12.90 for January. Lard closed at $8.00 for October, and $7.90@7.92½ for November. Sales 5,500 tcs at $7.80 for the year, $7.92½@7.87½ for January, $8.00@8.02½ for October, and $7.92½ for November. Short ribs—50,000 lbs at $8.20 for September.

### GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was steady, with moderate sales. A little new corn is arriving from the Southwest. Buyers are reported to be thick in Kansas, and prices range from 3½@5c per lb. It is said there is little green hurl in that State. Quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice hurl and carpet | 6 @6½ |
| Fine green, self-working | 5 @6 |
| Red-tipped, do | 4½@5 |
| Inferior and common | 3 @4 |
| Crooked | 3 @4½ |

BUTTER—There was a firm market for this staple. The demand continues fairly active, despite the prevailing high prices, and the market is kept bare. We again quote as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Creamery | 24 @26 |
| Good to choice dairy | 18 @22 |
| Ladle packed | 16 @18 |
| Packing stock | 13 @15 |
| Grease | 8 @10 |

BAGGING—Was quoted quiet, with prices about steady. The active demand of the past few weeks has reduced stocks to very moderate dimensions, and any further material softening of prices is therefore not looked for. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stark | 23 | Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu. | 13 @14 |
| Otter Creek | 20 | Gunnies, single | 13½@ 14½ |
| Lewiston | 20 | Gunnies, double | 22 @23 |
| American | 20 | Wool sacks | 38 @43 |

CHEESE—Prices remained very strong. The Liverpool quotation was off a 6d, and there was rather less activity in the demand than for some days previous, but holders were as firm as before. Within the past few days Eastern buyers have paid as high as 12¼@12¾c at the factories in Wisconsin:

| | |
|---|---|
| Full cream | 12¼@12¾ |
| Part skim | 10½@11½ |
| Full skim | 6 @ 9 |
| Low grades | 5 @ 7 |

COAL—Continues in moderate demand and steady. We repeat our list:

| | |
|---|---|
| Range and nut | $6.75 |
| Egg and grate | 6.50 |
| Erie and Brier Hill | 6.00 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 5.00 |
| Piedmont | 6.00 |
| Blossburg | 5.50 |
| Indiana block | 5.00 |
| Wilmington | 4.00 |

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were in good demand and steady, the only change noted being an advance in castor oil. Following are the quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Acid, citric | $ 65 @ 70 |
| Acid, tartaric, lb | 55 @ 58 |
| Ammonia, carb | 18 @ 20 |
| Borax, refined, lb | 11 @ 14 |
| Blue vitriol, lb | 9½@ 10 |
| Cream tartar, pure, lb | 34 @ 36 |
| Chloroform, lb | 90 @ 1.00 |
| Glycerine, bulk, lb | 22 @ 25 |
| Gum arabic, picked | 40 @ 50 |
| Gum camphor, lb | 28 @ 30 |
| Gum opium, lb | 4.75 |
| Iodine, lb | 4.00 |
| Morphia, sulph., oz | 3.50 |
| Oil, castor, ℔ gal | 88 @ 1.00 |
| Oil, lemon | 2.00 |
| Potassa, chlor, lb | 22 @ 25 |
| Potassium, iod., lb | 2.75 |
| Quinine, sulph., oz | 3.00 @ 3.05 |
| Root, rhei, E. I., powd., lb | 1.00 @ 1.25 |
| Salts, Epsom, lb | 3½@ 5 |
| Sulphur, lb | 3½@ 5 |
| Sulph. Cinchonida | 1.00 @ 1.05 |

EGGS—Were quoted at 12@12½c per dozen for fresh laid lots.

FISH—Met with as much demand as could be expected at this time of year, and the tone of the market was again steady. Stocks are in fair condition. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whitefish, No. 1, ℔ ½-brl | $ 4.40 @ 4.50 |
| Whitefish, family, ℔ ½-brl | 3.00 @ 3.15 |
| Trout, ½-brl | 3.25 @ 3.50 |
| Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl | 10.25 @ 10.50 |
| Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl | 7.50 @ 7.75 |
| Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl | 6.50 @ 6.75 |
| Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-brl | 4.50 @ 4.75 |
| Mackerel—Large family | 5.00 @ 5.25 |
| Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl | 4.50 @ 4.75 |
| Mackerel—No. 1 bay, kits | 1.00 @ 1.15 |
| Mackerel—Family kits | 75 @ 80 |
| Codfish—George's, ℔ 100 lbs | 5.00 |
| Codfish—Summer cured | 4.75 |
| Codfish—Dressed | 6.00 |
| Herring—Holland, ℔ keg | 95 @ 1.00 |
| Herring—Scaled, ℔ box | 30 @ 32 |
| California salmon, ½-brls | 8.00 |

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this market there were no changes. Trade was quiet, and most lines continue to rule easy. We quote:

FOREIGN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dates | 6 @ 6¼ |
| Figs, layers | 11 @ 15 |
| Turkish prunes, old | 4 @ 4½ |
| Turkish prunes | 5 @ 6¼ |
| Raisins, layers | 2.10 @ 2.15 |
| Raisins, London layers | 2.85 @ 3.00 |
| Raisins, Valencia | 8½@ 9¼ |
| Raisins, loose Muscatel | 2.25 @ 2.30 |
| Zante currants | 6 @ 6¼ |
| Citron | 25 @ 26 |

DOMESTIC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, evaporated | 11½@ 13 |
| Apples, Eastern | 6½@ 7 |
| Peaches, unpared, halves | 6½@ 7 |
| Raspberries | 28 @ 30 |
| Blackberries, new | 8½@ 9½ |
| Pitted cherries | 18 @ 19 |

NUTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Filberts | 11 @ 11½ |
| Almonds, Tarragona | 18½@ 19 |
| Naples walnuts | 12½@ 13 |
| Brazils | 6 @ 6½ |
| Pecanas | 12 @ 12½ |

GREEN FRUITS—The receipts of peaches were again heavy, and much of the fruit was soft. Fine fresh stock was quoted firmer, but other grades were as low as heretofore, and some of the offerings bid fair to get into the hands of the Health Officer before night. Other fruits were abundant and slow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Peaches, per box or basket | $ 25@ 85 |
| Plums, per basket | 35@ 50 |
| Pears, per box | 25@ 40 |
| Grapes, per lb | 3½@ 6 |
| Apples, per brl | 1.25@ 1.75 |
| Crab apples | 1.00@ 1.50 |
| Watermelons, per 100 | 5.00@ 8.00 |
| Muskmelons, per crate | 50@ 75 |
| Lemons, per box | 4.50@ 5.00 |
| California pears, per box | 3.00@ 3.50 |
| California plums, per box | 2.25 |

GROCERIES—There was no let up in the demand for sugars, and the market was again very strong. Coffees also were held at full prices, the small available supply giving holders all the advantage. For rice, sirups, spices, etc., the feeling was steady. We make no change in our quotations, as follows:

RICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Carolina | 6 @ 7¼ |
| Louisiana | 5¼@ 6 |
| Rangoon | 6 @ 6¼ |

COFFEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Java | 24 @28 |
| Mocha | 28 @30 |
| Maracaibo | 16 @18 |
| Rio, fancy | 18 @19 |
| Rio, common | 13½@14 |
| Rio, roasting | 12¾@13¼ |

SUGARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent cut-loaf | 11¾@11⅞ |
| Crushed | 11¾@11⅞ |
| Powdered | 11⅛@11¼ |
| Granulated standard | 10⅝@11 |
| Do. not standard | 11 |
| A standard | 10⅛@10¼ |
| A No. 2 | 10 @10⅛ |
| Extra C | 9¾@10 |
| C No. 1 | 9⅝@ 9¾ |
| Yellow | 8⅞@ 9⅛ |

SIRUPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice corn or sugar | 45 @48 |
| Prime corn or sugar | 42 @44 |
| Fair to good corn or sugar | 38 @41 |
| Blackstrap | 30 @35 |
| Choice New Orleans molasses | 58 @60 |
| Prime do | 50 @55 |
| Fair do | 45 @48 |
| Common do | 40 @45 |

SPICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allspice | 16½@17 |
| Cloves | 45 @48 |
| Pepper | 16½@17¼ |
| Nutmegs | 95 @98 |

HAY—Was steady under a good inquiry, with limited offerings. Quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 timothy, ℔ ton | $13.00@13.50 |
| No. 2 timothy, ℔ ton | 12.00@12.50 |
| Mixed | 11.50 |
| Upland prairie | 11.00 |
| No. 1 prairie | 9.50 |
| Slough | 6.50@ 7.00 |

HIDES—Were in request. Some sales of all weights are reported at 10½c to dealers. The street price for small lots is understood to be 10c:

| | |
|---|---|
| Green-cured hides, light, ℔ lb | 10 @10½ |
| Green-cured, heavy | 10 |
| Damaged hides | 8 @ 8½ |
| Calf, ℔ lb | 15 @15½ |
| Dry-salted, ℔ lb | 13½@14 |
| Dry flint | 17 |
| Sheep pelts, wool estimated | 25 |

OILS—Continue active and firm. We repeat our quotations of the day before:

| | |
|---|---|
| Carbon, Elaine | 21 |
| Carbon, 110 degrees test | 11 |
| Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test | 13 |
| Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test | 13½ |
| Do, Michigan and Wisconsin prime white | 11½ |
| Do, Michigan and Wisconsin water white | 12 |
| Lard, extra | 65 |
| Lard, No. 1 | 58 |
| Lard, No. 2 | 55 |
| Linseed, raw | 72 |
| Linseed, boiled | 75 |
| Sperm | 1.30 @1.35 |
| Whale, winter bleached | 65 |
| Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure | 95 |
| Neatsfoot oil, extra | 75 |
| Neatsfoot oil, No. 1 | 65 |
| Bank oil | 45 |
| Straits | 50 |
| Turpentine | 42 |
| Miner's oil, white | 60 |
| Miner's oil, yellow | 55 |
| Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity | 11 |
| Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees | 14 |
| Gasoline, 87 degrees | 19 |

PIG-IRON—Not much activity has been developed as yet, the demand continuing of a hand-to-mouth character. Prices are quoted steady as given below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lake Superior charcoal, Nos. 1 and 2 | $32.00@33.00 |
| Lake Superior charcoal, No. 3 | 30.00 |
| Lake Superior charcoal, Nos. 4, 5, and 6 | 28.00 |
| Scotch, Coltness | 30.00 |
| Scotch, Summerlee | 29.00 |
| Scotch, Eglington | 27.00 |
| American Scotch, No. 1 | 27.00 |
| Coke, foundry, No. 1 | 28.50 |

POTATOES—Were steady at $1.25 per brl for the best rose. Sweet potatoes were quoted at $3.00@3.50 per brl, the outside for Jerseys.

POULTRY—Was in request and steady. The offerings were small. Old chickens were 5@6c per doz, and springs 9@10c, or $2.50@3.50 per doz. Turkeys were 8c per doz. Prairie grouse were quoted at $2.50@3.00 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy advanced 5@6c per bu under an active inquiry, with only fair offerings. The receipts seem to be falling below expectations, and many think the crop is short. Timothy sold at $1.95@2.20; prime opened at $2.10 and closed at $2.16; September sold at $2.10@2.11. Clover was dull at $5.00 for prime. The receipts are increasing, but no one seems ready to buy. Flax advanced to $1.15@1.16 cash, and $1.17 for October.

SALT—Was in fair demand and steady:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine salt, per brl | $1.05@1.10 |
| Coarse salt, per brl | 1.10 |
| Dairy, with bags | 2.40@2.80 |
| Dairy, without sacks | 1.00 |
| Ashton dairy, per sack | 4.00 |

WHISKY—Was in good demand at Monday's advance. Sales were reported of 400 brls on the basis of $1.12 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was steady and quiet. Small Western orders are coming forward, but the large Eastern manufacturers are not doing much, and seaboard markets are reported dull. [illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| Good to choice medium tub | [illegible] |
| Coarse or dirty tub | [illegible] |
| Fine unwashed fleece | [illegible] |
| Coarse unwashed fleece | [illegible] |
| Medium unwashed fleece | [illegible] |
| Medium washed fleece | [illegible] |
| Fine and coarse washed fleece | [illegible] |

### LIVE STOCK.

#### CHICAGO.

| Receipts— | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tuesday | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wednesday | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The receipts and shipments of live stock for August compare with the figures for the corresponding month last year as follows: [illegible]

CATTLE—The course of the market was much the same as on the previous day. [illegible]

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards [illegible]

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs [illegible]

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs [illegible]

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs [illegible]

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs [illegible]

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 900 to 1,050 lbs [illegible]

Texans [illegible]

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers [illegible]

CATTLE SALES. [illegible]

HOGS—Prices of all grades above common moved up another notch yesterday. [illegible]

HOG SALES. [illegible]

SHEEP—Remained firm. [illegible]

#### PITTSBURG.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 1.—CATTLE—[illegible]

#### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—BEEVES—Receipts for two days, [illegible]

#### EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, [illegible]

#### BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible]

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, [illegible]

#### ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—CATTLE—[illegible]

#### KANSAS CITY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.—CATTLE—[illegible]

#### CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—HOGS—[illegible]

#### INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—HOGS—[illegible]

### LUMBER.

The cargo market was more active. [illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| Dimension stuff, 20@30 feet | 12.50@20.00 |
| Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft under | 11.00@12.00 |
| Pickets, flat, rough, and good | 15.00 |
| Lath | 2.00@ 2.25 |
| Shingles, standard and choice | 2.50@ 2.65 |
| Shingles, extra | 2.75@ 2.90 |
| Shingles, clear | 3.10@ 3.25 |

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## FOREIGN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 6d; No. 2, 8s 2d; spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 4d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 4d. Corn—New No. 1, 5s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 67s. Lard, 42s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—COTTON—Moderate demand at 7@7 1-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,050.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 42s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 42s.

LINSEED OIL—£28 6s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 64s 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—SPIRITS PETROLEUM—2s 3d@2s 6d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 1.—PETROLEUM—23¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 9s 6d@11s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 8s 2d@8s 6d; spring, 7s 6d@9s; white, 8s 3d@9s 6d; club, 9s 4d@10s. Corn, 5s. Pork, 67s. Lard, 42s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—Wheat dull and easier; red winter, 8s 5d; No. 2 spring, 8s 9d; No. 3 do, 8s 3d. Corn better tone, at 5s. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull. Corn in fair demand. Arrived—Wheat dull; quotations paid reluctantly. Corn steady. To arrive—Wheat dull and heavy. Corn quiet and steady. Pork, 67s. Lard dull and 3d lower, 42s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 42s; short clear, 44s 9d. Tallow, 35s 9d. Cheese rather dull, and 6d lower, at 64s 6d. Beef, 62s. MARK LANE—Wheat not much doing. Corn in fair demand and firm.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat rather easier; white Michigan, 8s 11d; Western red winter, 8s 5s; spring, No. 3, 7s 3d; No. 2, 8s 9d. Corn firmer. MARK LANE—Wheat quiet. Corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat inactive. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat very dull. Corn firmly held. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat large. Corn small. On passage to the Continent Aug. 31—Wheat, 730,000 qrs; corn, 420,000 qrs. Export of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 3,000 qrs.

## NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—FLOUR—Western in moderate demand; sales reported of 15,250 brls of all grades within the range of $3.75@4.10 for poor to very choice; 800 brls winter wheat, patent extras (these at $6.00@8.25, the latter for fancy, mostly at $6.75@8.00; very fancy brands quoted as high as $8.50 asked). Rye-flour quiet; 300 brls in lots, mainly inferior to choice superfine State, at $4.40@4.85, and very choice to very fancy quoted at $4.90@5.00.

CORN-MEAL—In moderate request; Brandywine quoted at $3.25; ordinary to very good yellow Western at $2.50@2.75; and choice to fancy do at $3.00@3.50; sales were reported of 450 brls, including 400 brls fancy yellow Western at $3.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Unusual activity reported in winter to-day, chiefly in the option line, extensive dealings having occurred; prices variable, opening about as at the close of yesterday, subsequently receding ½@1c per bu, fluctuating during the day, and leaving off heavily as influenced in good part by the adverse tenor of the market advices from the West as well as from Europe; spring very dull, and bids have been reported as further reduced about 1c per bu; sales reported of 1,530,000 bu at $1.05½@1.05¾, closing at $1.05¾ afloat; 94,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.05@1.05¾, closing at $1.06; 304,000 bu do, September options, at $1.05@1.05¾, closing at $1.05; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring quoted at $1.02@1.04; two cargoes No. 2 red, September and October delivery, in London, reported to-day as having been sold on speculative account at equal to $1.00 per bu here. Corn very active to-day, mostly for forward delivery, opening irregularly, yielding on the earlier transactions a trifle, but hardening a little throughout the afternoon, and leaving off firmly; sales reported of 815,000 bu at 50½@50¾c, mostly at 50¾c, closing at 50¾c bid in store; 32,000 bu at 50c for New York No. 2. Oats—A fair demand to-day at a further advance of about 1@2c per bu on light offerings, but the market closed more or less irregular; sales reported of 98,000 bu at 43c, closing at 41c; No. 2 Chicago quoted at the close at 38c. Rye quoted about as on yesterday on a very dull market; a car-load of State placed at 86c. Barley and malt about as last quoted.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been moderately active and somewhat stronger in prices, though closing weaker and irregular; mess pork very quiet; quoted at $15.87½@16.00 for ordinary; sales of 250 barrels at $15.87½@16.00; Western mess dull and unchanged, with September options closing at $15.70@15.80. The stock of pork in the packing yards to-day was 41,882 barrels, of which 1,651 barrels is old, and 40,231 barrels new. Dressed hogs in fair request, with city quoted at 7c; pigs, 7¼c; and grass stock at 6¾@6⅞c. Bacon firm; long clear quoted here at 8¾c; short clear, 9¼c. Western steam lard fairly active, closing for contract grade at $8.35; sales of 1,180 tcs at $8.32½@8.40 for spot; sales reported of 500 tcs Western steam for September delivery at $8.32½.

SUGARS—Raw in fair demand on a basis of 7¾@7½c for fair to good refining Cuba.

*To the Western Associated Press.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—COTTON—Dull and irregular at 11 13-16@11 15-16c. Futures firm; September, 11.16c; October, 10.67c; November, 10.54c; December, 10.55c; January, 10.65c; February, 10.78c; March, 10.92c; April, 11.06c.

FLOUR—Heavy; receipts, 16,000 brls; shipments, 9,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $3.25@3.95; common to good extras, $3.70@4.15; good to choice, $4.20@6.25; white wheat extra, $4.15@4.85; extra Ohio, $4.00@5.75; St. Louis, $4.10@6.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; receipts, 137,000 bu; shipments, 382,000 bu; rejected spring, 82½c; No. 2 spring nominal at $1.02@1.04; ungraded red, 92c@$1.04; No. 3 do, $1.02@1.02½; No. 2 do, $1.05@1.05¾; No. 1 do, $1.08; mixed winter, $1.02; No. 2 white, $1.03@1.03½; No. 1 do, $1.05@1.05¾; No. 2 red, September, $1.05@1.06; October, $1.06@1.07¼; November, $1.07¾@1.08. Corn higher; receipts, 94,000 bu; shipments, 362,000 bu; ungraded, 50½@52½c; No. 2, 50½@52½c; No. 2 in store, 51c; yellow, 55c; No. 2 September, 50½@50¾c; October, 52½c; November, 53½@53¾c. Oats quiet; receipts, 42,000 bu; mixed Western, 37@39c; white Western, 38@43c.

HAY—Quiet but firm at 75@80c.

HOPS—Quiet but steady; yearlings, 7@14c; New York State, 23@26c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady at 14½@17c; job lots, 14½@18c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 7¾@7½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 6¼@7½c; refined, 9⅝c; United, 88¾c.

TALLOW—Steady with a fair demand at 6⅛@6⅜c.

RESIN—Firm and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Strong and higher at 35c.

EGGS—Strong; 16½@18c.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light middle and heavy weight, 23@25c.

WOOL—Tending downward; domestic fleece, 38@50c; pulled, 22@47c; unwashed, 15@37c; Texas, 18@35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $15.87½@16.00. Beef quiet but firm. Cut meats quiet but firm; long clear middles, $8.37½; short clear middles, $9.12½. Lard weak; prime steam, $8.32½@8.40.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm at 15@27c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

METALS—Manufactured copper dull and unchanged; ingot lake, 19c; Scotch pig unsettled at 23@25½c; American pig steady at 21½@22c; Russia sheeting, 13@15c.

NAILS—Cut, $3.15@3.25; clinch, $4.65@5.80.

## PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—FLOUR—Dull; Minnesota extras, $4.75@6.50; Ohio new wheat, good, $5.50; do part old wheat, $5.75; Illinois, $5.62½; St. Louis, old wheat, choice, $6.00; Minnesota patent process, $7.00@7.75. Rye flour—Offerings small; $4.25@4.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Futures opened strong and closed lower; rejected, on track, 85@95c; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.03½; No. 2 red, September, $1.03¼ bid, $1.03½ asked; October, $1.05⅜ bid, $1.05⅝ asked; November, $1.06⅝ bid, $1.07 asked. Corn scarce and firm; yellow Western on track, 53c; high-mixed, 52c; rejected, 51½@52c; sail mixed, September, 51½c bid, 51½c asked; October, 52c bid, 52¼c asked; November, 52½c bid, 53½c asked. Oats dull; No. 1 white, 39@40c; No. 2 do, 38@39c; No. 3 do, 37@37½c; mixed, 35c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady. Mess beef, $11.50. Mess pork, $16.00. Hams—Smoked, 12@13c; pickled, 10½@10½c. Lard—Prime steam, $8.25; kettle, $8.75.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery extra, 26@27c; do good to choice, 23@25c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 24@25c; Western Reserve extra, 17@18c; do good to choice, 13@16c.

EGGS—Firmer, at 18@18½c.

CHEESE—Strong but scarce; creamery, 12c; fair to good, 11@11½c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined, 9⅝c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 brls; wheat, 77,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 294,000 bu; corn, 57,000 bu.

## BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 1.—FLOUR—Lower and active; Western super, $2.75@3.50; do extra, $3.75@4.00; do family, $4.75@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower but steady at a decline; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and September, $1.03½@1.03¾; October, $1.05½@1.05¾; November, No. 2, $1.06½@1.07. Corn—Western firmer; Western mixed, spot and October, 52½c; October, 52½@52¾c. Oats steady and firm; sales of Western white at 40½c, and do mixed at 37@38c. Rye, 90@92c.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice, $20.00@21.00.

PROVISIONS—Steady and firm. Mess pork, $16.50. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders and clear rib sides, none offering; do packed, 6½@9½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 9⅝c. Hams, 12½@13½c. Lard—Refined tierces, 9c.

BUTTER—Firm; prime to choice Western, packed, 16@20c.

EGGS—Steady at 17c.

PETROLEUM—Crude nominal; refined, 9⅝c.

COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 13½@16c.

SUGAR—Firm; A soft, 10⅛c.

WHISKY—Firm and higher, at $1.16.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer, easier; cotton, 3-16@¼d; flour, 2s 3d; grain, 6d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,082 brls; wheat, 151,400 bu; corn, 20,900 bu; oats, 4,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 258,100 bu; corn, 473 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 716,000 bu; corn, 112,314 bu.

## ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—FLOUR—Easier, lower to sell.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash lower; options higher; white closed weak; No. 2 red, 90c cash; 89¼@89½@89¾c September; 90½@90¾@90⅝c October; 91½@91c November; 89½@89c the year; No. 3 do, 83@83½c; No. 4 do, 80@81c. Corn higher; 35½c cash; 34½@35½@35¼c September; 36½@37½@36½c October; 37¾@38½@37½c December; 35c the year. Oats higher; 27@27½c, closing at 28½c bid cash; 26½@26¾c September; 27½c October. Rye higher; 75½c.

LEAD—Dull at 4¾c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Higher at $1.13.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; jobbing at $15.75. Dry salt meats stronger at $5.30@8.55@8.75. Bacon higher at $5.90@8.87½@9.00@9.25. Lard held higher; $8.00 asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 204,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

## BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine, $3.50@4.00; common extras, $4.00@4.75; Wisconsin extras, $4.25@5.25; Minnesota extras, $5.00@7.00; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, $5.00@5.75; Illinois and Indiana, $5.25@6.00; St. Louis, $5.50@6.25; spring wheat patents, $6.50@8.75; winter do, $6.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 56@58c. Oats in good demand; No. 1 and extra white, 46@48c; No. 2 white, 44@45c; No. 3 mixed and No. 3 white, 41@43c. Rye, 95c@$1.00.

BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 28@29c; choice ladle packed, 19@22c; common to good, 15@18c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 14@15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; corn, 57,000 bu; wheat, 75,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; corn, 21,000 bu.

WOOL—Quiet; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 43@46c; Michigan, 39@40c; combing and delaine, 46@52c; pulled, 40@50c.

## LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1.—COTTON—Quiet at 11½c.

FLOUR—In fair demand; extra, $3.25@3.75; extra family, $3.75@4.25; A No. 1, $4.75@5.00; choice fancy, $5.60@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet at 88c. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 white, 44c; do mixed, 42½@43c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 31½c; do mixed, 30½c. Rye steady and unchanged; No. 2, 80c.

HAY—Firm, at $10.00@14.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork active, firm, and higher, at $16.00. Lard—Prime steam, 8½c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 5¾c; clear ribs, 8⅜; clear, 9c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, $6.25; clear ribs, $9.60; clear, $10.00. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12¼@12½c.

WHISKY—Strong and higher at $1.12.

## NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—FLOUR—Strong; superfine, $3.00@3.25; XX, $4.00@4.25; XXX, $4.50@4.75; high grades, $4.87½@5.75.

CORN—Quiet at 57@58c.

OATS—Steady at 40c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower at $2.25.

HAY—Scarce and firm; choice, $23.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm at $16.25. Lard steady; tierce, 8¾@9c; keg, 9½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 5c. Bacon steady with a fair demand; shoulders, 6¼@6½c; clear-rib, $9.70@9.75; clear, $10.00. Hams, sugar-cured, quiet but firm; canvased, 9¾@12½c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.00@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Demand fair and market firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13½@16½c. Sugar—Demand active; kettle, 10½c; yellow clarified, 10⅝c. Molasses—None here. Rice in good demand; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 5@6¾c.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at 72½c.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, $2.50 per $1,000 premium; sterling exchange, 481½.

## MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—FLOUR—Neglected and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened advanced ⅛c, and closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.03; No. 1 Milwaukee, 90½c; No. 2 do, 88½c; August, 88¼c; September, 88¼c; October, 89¼c; No. 3 do, 78c; No. 4 do and rejected nominal. Corn higher; No. 2 at 39½c. Oats scarce; No. 2 at 28c. Rye quiet; No. 1 at 75c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, 75½c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork, $17.25 cash and September; $17.00 October. Prime steam lard, $7.95 cash and September; $8.05 October.

HOGS—Stronger; $4.60@4.75.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 8,500 bu.

## TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white, Michigan, 95½c; amber Michigan, spot, 95¼c; October, 96⅛c; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, 96⅛c; September, 95½c; October, 96⅞c; November, 97½c; December, 98⅛c; No. 3 red Wabash, 92c; rejected, 85c; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.04; mixed, 92½c. Corn quiet; high mixed, 45c; No. 2 at 42⅜c; No. 2 white, 44c; rejected, 41½c. Oats dull; No. 2 at 29½c.

Closed: Wheat steady; No. 2 red, spot, 95¾c; September, 95¼c; October, 96⅞c; November, 97½c.

CLOVER SEED—Mammoth, $5.30.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 131,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 58,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu. Cars wheat on track, 257.

## CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 1.—COTTON—Dull at 11½c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; No. 2 amber, 88@90c; No. 2 red winter, 90@92c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 30@31c. Rye steady; No. 2 at 83c. Barley quiet; fall sample, 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $16.00. Lard firm at $7.75. Bulk meats firm at $5.50@8.62½. Bacon stronger at 6¾c, 9¾c, 9⅞c.

WHISKY—Active, firm, and higher at $1.10.

BUTTER—Strong; choice Western Reserve, 17@18c; choice Central Ohio, 15@16c.

## DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; extra, $1.05; No. 1 white, $1.04½; September, $1.04⅝; November, $1.05¾; December, $1.05 bid; No. 2 white, $1.02½; No. 2 red, $1.04¾.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 79,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 71,000 bu.

## BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and scarce. Sales 4,000 bu new No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.13, to arrive. Corn in fair demand and higher. Sales 26,000 bu at 45½c; 8,000 bu at 45¼c; 8,000 bu first half of September at 45¼c. Oats—None here. Rye—None here. Barley—None here.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm; wheat, 6c; corn, 5¼c.

## KANSAS CITY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 9,562 bu; shipments, 9,063 bu; firm; No. 2, cash, 80c; September, 80c; No. 3 cash, 72½c; September, 72½c. Corn steady; No. 2, cash, 27c; October, 28c.

## PEORIA.

PEORIA, Sept. 1.—GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm; high mixed, 38½@38¾c; mixed, 38¼@38½c; sales for October, 38½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 28¼@29c. Rye firm; No. 2, 75@75½c; sales for October, 76½@77c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.11.

## NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—COTTON—Easy; some sales lower; middling, 11⅜c; low middling, 10⅝c; good ordinary, 9⅝c; net receipts, 660; gross, 880; exports coastwise, 530; sales, 500; stock, 32,620.

## INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 89½@90c. Corn steady at 40@40½c. Oats steady at 28½@30c.

## OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer. Corn nominally unchanged; Duluth, 49c.

## DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The jobbing trade continues active and business fair with the packing houses. Cotton goods generally steady and unchanged. Prints in fair demand. Dress ginghams in brisk request. Dress goods doing well. Men's wear woolens sluggish.

The *Bulletin* says large quantities of silk were sold at auction to-day, and brought rather low prices.

## PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1.—PETROLEUM—Strong; standard white, 110 test, 10c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 1.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude a shade lower at $1.03½ at Parker's for shipment; refined 9⅝c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 1.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 90c; highest, 90c; lowest, 87½c; closed at 89½c; shipments, 533,000 brls; charters, 11,500; sales, 1,000.

## COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—COTTON—Lower; middling, 11¼c; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 21; shipments, 445; stock, 7,465. Total receipts for cotton year ending yesterday, 480,028; year previous, 330,356; increase, 149,092.

## TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 1.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 35c.

# MARINE NEWS.

## LAKE PORTS.

### PORT HOPE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PORT HOPE, Ont., Sept. 1.—Yesterday the schooners Olivia, of Toronto, Capt. O'Brien; Tranchemontagne, of Brighton, Capt. Sherwood; Sea Bird, of Picton, Capt. Cameron; and British Queen, of Picton, Capt. Wells, arrived, upon which were employed non-Union sailors. The paid Secretary of the Port Hope Union visited the vessels and tried to induce the men to leave, for which he got hoisted on the dock in a hurry. Early this morning the Captain of these vessels discovered that the main rigging, both fore and aft, was all cut, having been evidently severed with hatchets. The Town Council has determined to leave no stone unturned to discover the perpetrators of the outrage. They have resolved that all employés at that port shall receive the full protection of the law against the aggression of Union men. The Port Hope Harbor Commissioners offer a reward of $500 for information that will lead to the conviction of the scoundrels who cut the rigging of the schooners.

### ESCANABA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 1.—Arrived—Propeller Cormorant; schooner Charles Wall, propeller S. Chamberlain, schooners Martin, J. F. Card, Van Valkenburg, Oneonta, A. J. Rogers.

Cleared—Propeller Annie Smith, schooners Brightie, Goshawk, propeller J. S. Fay, schooner Rhodes, propeller J. R. Whiting, schooner Guiding Star.

Arrived—Propellers Alcona, Norman, S. C. Baldwin; schooners San Diego, Lottie Cooper, Fleetwing, Pathfinder.

Cleared—Propellers Egyptian, Nahant, W. L. Brown, Leland, Vienna, Mary Jarecki, S. C. Baldwin; schooners Verona, Negaunee, Higgie & Jones, Alice Richards, Christina Nilsson, Pelican, C. P. Minch, City of Green Bay, Stampede, Typo.

### DETROIT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—Passed up—Propellers B. W. Blanchard, Africa, Fountain City, steam-barges Huron City and barges, Michigan and barges, Yosemite and consort, Smith & Moore, V. H. Ketchum, Hiawatha and consort, Rhoda Stewart, Westford and barges; schooners Exile, Lilly Hamilton, Our Son, Barbarian, W. H. Vanderbilt.

Passed down—Propellers Philadelphia and schooners, Thomas A. Scott, Schuylkill, Jay Gould, Russia, Chicago and consorts, Oneida, steam-barges Northerner, Rhoda Stewart and barges, Sanilac, R. Prindiville and barges, John N. Glidden, and schooners Sophia Minch, G. H. Wormington, H. J. Webb, Oscoda, schooners Belle Mitchell, Parana, Cavalier.

### BUFFALO.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Arrived—Schooners Mary Lyon, J. H. Rutter, J. W. Hannaford, grain, Chicago.

The striking grain shovelers returned to work to-day. The elevators have decided to pay the additional 50 cents per 1,000 bushels.

Canal freights—Shipments of corn at noon at 5¼ cents, and wheat at 6 cents to New York; pine lumber, $2.50 per 1,000 feet to Albany, and $3.25 to New York; staves to New York, $1.50 per ton.

Canal shipments—264,000 bushels.

### MARQUETTE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 1.—Passed up—Propellers Fremont and Winslow.

Down—Propeller Arctic.

Arrived—Propeller P. Chamberlain; schooners Shawnee, Senator; tug W. B. Castle; schooners F. Cleighton, F. Niels, Monguagon, H. Folger.

Cleared—Schooners Van Valkenburg, Iron State, William Howe, A. J. Rogers, D. Wagstaff.

### CLEVELAND.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1.—Arrived—Schooner Timothy Baker.

Charters—N. Ryan, J. T. Johnson, Marquette, ore.

Cleared—Propellers Milwaukee and Portage, Chicago; C. J. Magill, S. L. Watson, Vanderbilt, Nellie Redington, Chicago, coal.

Charters—Schooner Monterey, coal, Ashtabula to Portage, on private terms.

### PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 1—10 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers Smith Moore, Oswegatchie, V. H. Ketcham, Empire, Hiawatha and consort, schooners M. Foley, Exile, Rhoda Stewart.

Arrived—Steamer City of Cleveland.

Passed down—Japan, Oscoda, Montana, steamers Keweenaw, A. A. Turner and barges, schooners V. R. Watson, David Stewart.

Wind—South, light; weather clear.

### PORT COLBORNE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PORT COLBORNE, Sept. 1.—Passed up—Schooner American, Charlotte to Chicago, coal.

Down—Barge Clyde, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Gormsby, Chicago to Kingston, corn; steam-barge Niagara, Chicago to Montreal, corn; Clinton, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

Arrived at elevator—Steam-barge Tecumseh, from Chicago, wheat.

### MILWAUKEE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—Aside from the regular line steamers arrivals from below were confined to the steam-barge C. J. Kershaw.

The schooner Gertrude is in dry-dock stopping a leak.

Charters—To Buffalo, schooner Mystic Star, rye at 4¼ cents; schooner Cortez, wheat at 4¼ cents.

### ERIE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 1.—Entered—Propellers H. B. Tuttle, E. B. Hale, ore, Marquette; propeller Conestoga, Chicago, merchandise; propeller Arizona, merchandise, Duluth.

Cleared—Propeller E. B. Hale, light, Marquette; propellers Conestoga, coal; Raleigh, light; Colwell, coal, Chicago.

### MARQUETTE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 1.—Arrived—Propellers Mary Jarrecki, Vienna, Leland, W. L. Brown, schooners T. W. Ferry, Typo, Stampede, Verona, Thomas Quayle.

Cleared—Propeller D. W. Rust, schooners L. C. Butt, D. K. Clint, C. G. King, J. C. Harrison, Unadilla, Thomas Gawn.

### DULUTH.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 1.—Arrived—Propellers City of Winnipeg, Sovereign.

Departed—Propellers India, City of Winnipeg, Sovereign.

### COLLINGWOOD.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Sept. 1.—Arrived—Steamer Canada, from Chicago, 18,500 bushels corn and a few passengers.

### SAND BEACH.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SAND BEACH, Mich., Sept. 1.—The tugs Vulcan and McClellan each passed down with craft at 11 a. m.

### PORT DALHOUSIE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Sept. 1.—Passed down—Propeller Niagara, Chicago to Montreal, wheat.

## PORT OF CHICAGO.

### ARRIVALS.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop J. S. Severans, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Hilton, Pike's Pier, wood.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop T. S. Faxton, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Lothair, Montreal, pig iron.
Prop Wm. Livingstone, Jr., Peshtigo, towing.
Prop Northern Queen, Escanaba, light.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Nashua, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Buffalo, light.
Schr Caledonia, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr Fleetwing, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Lotus, Alpena, cedar posts.
Schr E. Jones, Buffalo, coal.
Schr W. B. Ogden, Black River, lumber.
Schr Evaline, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr America, Marquette, iron ore.
Schr City of Chicago, Ludington, lumber.
Schr M. J. Cummings, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Corisande, Montreal, pig iron.
Schr Mantenee, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Bolivia, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Persia, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr John Kelderhouse, Cheboygan, lumber
Schr Morning Light, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Brunette, Buffalo, light.

### ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr James Platt, Escanaba.
Schr C. North, Muskegon.
Schr Lavinda, Hamlin.
Schr Selma, Ludington.
Schr Hattie Earl, Muskegon.
Schr J. W. Brown, Red River.
Schr Christie, Ludington.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland.
Schr T. Moss, Manistee.
Schr H. C. Winslow, Cheboygan.
Schr Kate Darley, Menominee.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon.
Schr E. P. Royce, Ludington.
Schr Mary Nau, Manistee.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon.
Prop Fayette, Manistee.
Schr Carrier, Manistee.
Schr Narragansett, Muskegon.
Schr Early Bird, South Haven.
Schr Lookout, Depere.
Schr Eclipse, Ludington.
Schr Peoria, Grand Haven.
Schr York State, Muskegon.
Schr Maine, Ludington.
Schr B. Barnes, Marinette.
Schr Evaline, Ludington.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon.
Schr Mocking Bird, Portage.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon.
Schr Naiad, Oconto.
Schr T. C. Wilson, South Haven.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ludington.
Schr M. E. Perew, Menominee.
Schr City of Erie, Grand Haven.
Schr L. B. Sheppard, Traverse Bay.
Schr Maria, Ludington.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River.
Prop Hilton, Pike's Pier.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop T. S. Faxton, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop William Livingstone, Jr., Peshtigo, towing.
Schr C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 36,000 bu flax-seed.
Schr Thomas Parsons, Buffalo, 23,150 bu corn.
Schr E. Fitzgerald, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, 40,000 bu wheat, 8,000 bu corn, and sundries.
Prop Juniata, Buffalo, 54,000 bu corn, 250 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Marion W. Page, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Schr Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, Kingston, 22,481 bu corn.
Prop Scotia, St. Catharines, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr North Cape, Buffalo, 25,500 bu wheat.
Prop Milwaukee, Port Huron, 11,000 bu corn, 510 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Charles Foster, Buffalo, 67,000 bu corn.
Schr David Vance, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Prop Minneapolis, Buffalo, 43,000 bu corn.
Schr Two Friends, Kingston, 20,009 bu wheat.
Schr J. W. Doane, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Prop Columbia, Collingwood, 17,800 bu corn, 300 brls flour.

## HUMOR.

What is the difference between a fixed star and a meteor? One is a sun, the other a darter.

George Washington may have never told a lie, but it must be remembered that trout-fishing was but in its infancy when George was an able-bodied citizen.

Lots of people are willing to rob Peter to pay Paul, only they get tired when their job is half done. They neglect to pay Paul.

The Prince of Wales' two sons are somewhat lively. While on a sea-voyage recently, the younger was heard to exclaim: "Come, bub, tune up your fiddle and give us 'God save your old Grandmother.'"

When you see a man take off his hat to you it is a sign that he respects you; but when he is seen divesting himself of his coat you can make up your mind that he intends you shall respect him.

A boy of 12 years, dining at his uncle's, made such a good dinner that his aunt observed, "Johnny, you appear to eat well." "Yes," replied the urchin, "I've been practicing eating all my life."

An exchange says: "Very few hens lay at the point of death." Perhaps they would if they could see the point.

When a writer says a certain thing is "impossible to describe," and then uses a half column in its description, he doubtless means that nobody but himself could describe it.

"Many a man is on the turf this week," solemnly remarks the Buffalo *Express*, "who before long will be under it." It's turf, but it can't be helped.

Alluding to Beecher's estimate that one female house-fly will lay 20,000 eggs in a season, the *Church Union* thinks "it is a pity a fly couldn't be grafted on a hen."

Mark Twain says the only introduction to a literary audience that he ever had that seemed to him the right word in the right place—a real inspiration—was as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen: I shall not waste any unnecessary time in the introduction. I don't know anything about this man; at least, I only know two things about him,—one is that he has never been in the penitentiary, and the other is I can't see why."

## HANCOCK AS "FALSTAFF."

### His Wonderful Achievements at Williamsburg Analyzed—A Democratic Story of a Great Victory and Slaughter by the "Superb" Exploded by the Historian's Analysis—The Democratic Candidate as a Writer of Battle Reports.

*Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Gen. Hancock was an excellent soldier. His good record, however, is in great danger of being brought into ridicule by the campaign attempt to credit him with what he never did. It was perhaps natural that the Democrats should accept the exclamation of a former Presidential candidate of the party, "Hancock was superb to-day!" as proof that Williamsburg was the great battle of their present standard-bearer. And so they continue waiting for his "bayonet charge on the right" and the capture of the Rebel redoubts on that part of the line, and other things of the sort, which, in the light of the official records, are as wide of the mark as the bulk of Gen. Sherman's Memoirs.

Still, Democratic writers have not only the misleading report of Gen. McClellan as an excuse for their errors, but the absurdly exaggerated report of Gen. Hancock himself. As the latter document has not yet been printed, its magniloquence in battle description needs a few words of preface.

As the records show, after the evacuation of Yorktown and the advance of Gen. McClellan's army under Gen. Stoneman came upon the rear of the retiring Rebel column in front of Williamsburg, Gen. Heintzelman ordered Phil Kearney and Hooker up. Both pushed to the front with all possible speed, going around other portions of the army, and cutting roads across the woods in some cases in order to avoid trains in the roads and expedite their march. Gen. Hooker galloped six miles ahead of his command to learn for himself the situation about Stoneman. Kearney's troops went on the double quick, passing other troops and trains. Gen. Heintzelman exhibited the same personal energy. By such means the latter, with Hooker and Kearney, were ready to attack the Rebel line at Fort Magruder at daylight.

Hancock camped early about two miles and a half in the rear, and McClellan came up and established his headquarters near him, and teams were at once sent back to Yorktown to bring up intrenching tools. Hooker moved at daylight the next morning, attacked vigorously soon after, and with Kearney and Stoneman was allowed to fight all day, furiously assailed by the enemy, without help, although McClellan had 30,000 troops within easy striking distance,—in fact, large bodies of them were scarcely out of cannon range of the field.

While all this was going on, Hancock, with his brigade, was sent late in the day to the Union right to operate against the Rebel left. When he arrived on the ground he found some abandoned redoubts, built some time before, the existence of which seemed unknown to the small force of the enemy operating near them. These Gen. Hancock occupied without firing a shot, for the good reason that no enemy was near them. This is absolutely all there is to that part of the Democratic history, now in circulation, which glorifies its candidate because of the brilliant capture of the works on the Union right at Williamsburg.

When the Confederates, late in the fight, observed Hancock's troops on the right, a brigade of five regiments moved toward the position they had taken. Four of them halted out of range, and one, the Fifth North Carolina, 250 strong, advanced to develop Hancock's position. Being unaware of the existence of the redoubt, which he had occupied, this regiment marched directly up to it, and finding itself under the guns of an entire brigade, with its artillery, it was almost immediately compelled to surrender.

In the meantime, Hooker and Kearney's operations before Fort Magruder had compelled the rest of the force in front of Hancock to withdraw. This is the whole of Hancock's fight, as shown by a careful investigation made by Gen. Hooker, after the appearance of McClellan's first dispatch, giving the main credit of the battle to Hancock.

These preliminary statements about Williamsburg, though not news, must be borne in mind, together with the fact that the Union loss on Hooker and Kearney's part of the line was 2,228, in order to appreciate the "fuss and feathers" of Gen. Hancock's own report of his action.

After a long preliminary statement of his march, his occupation of the abandoned redoubts, the placing of a part of his line with a battery near the crest of a low ridge, he says: "At this moment the advance of the enemy was made on the crest, and within thirty paces of my command. I ordered a forward movement to the crest. The whole line advanced, cheering, and on arriving there delivered two volleys, doing great execution. The order was then given to charge down the slope, and with reiterated cheers the whole line advanced in line of battle. A few of the leading spirits of the enemy were bayoneted; the remainder then broke and fled. I ordered a halt at the foot of the slope, and delivered a terrible fire along the whole line, expending from fifteen to twenty rounds. The plunging fire from the redoubt, the direct fire from the right, and the oblique fire from the left were so destructive that, after it had been ordered to cease and the smoke arose, it seemed that no man had left the ground unhurt who had advanced within 500 yards of our line. The enemy were completely routed and dispersed.

"The enemy's assault was of a most desperate character. No troops could have made a more desperate or resolute charge. The Fifth North Carolina was annihilated. The Twenty-fourth Virginia suffered greatly in superior officers and men. For 600 yards in front of our line the whole field was strewn with the enemy's dead and wounded. By the evidence of an officer who noticed the time, the action continued twenty-three minutes from the time of the enemy's approach and his repulse.

"I learned from prisoners captured that we had been attacked by two brigades of infantry and six regiments, numbering about 500 men, and some cavalry."

Note the salient points of this Hancock story. His brigade in position just back of a crest, part of the line being protected by a redoubt; 5,000 Rebels made a desperate and resolute charge "to within thirty paces" of the Union line; the latter advances with a cheer, and so, of course, lessens the short distance which divided the combatants. The Union line fires two volleys, then charges down the slope, halts, and opens a "terrible fire," pouring "fifteen or twenty rounds" into the enemy,—"a plunging fire,"—"direct fire,"—"oblique fire,"—covering the plain for "500 yards" in front (according to one part of the report, and for 600 yards according to another passage) with Rebel dead and wounded.

Such a position and such action at pistol-shot range, and even closer, so that death was actually inflicted with the Union bayonets, calls, of course, for a frightful casualty list in Gen. Hancock's command.

Toward the end of his report, evidently forgetting the necessary symmetry of his story, he reports the killed at ten and the wounded at eighty-eight. What a relief for all humane readers!

In a dispatch to Secretary Stanton, Gen. McClellan said Hancock's success was gained with at least not more than twenty killed and wounded.

Who, in reading this Hancock report, could possibly keep out of mind Falstaff's battle with the men in buckram!

"Falstaff—These nine in buckram that I told thee of began to give ground; but I followed me close, came in foot and hand, and, with a thought, seven of the eleven I paid."

### Keno "at Wyman's."

A Leadville gambler advertises in handbills as follows: "Keno, as played at Wyman's, is a very honest, upright, and religious game. It is religious because Wyman doesn't allow anyone to swear or make those vulgar expressions sometimes used in playing keno. It is respectable because the Rev. Mr. Talmage was in the other evening to see the game. Wyman has no noise or trouble, because he treats all his customers to the finest liquors and cigars free; also a hot free lunch three times a day." It is suspected that Eli Perkins wrote this prospectus.

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Established 1842. French the Language of the School.

**ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL.** Law Department of Washington University. Fourteenth Annual Term commences Wednesday, October 13, 1880. Course of Study two Annual Terms, seven months each. Full course two years. Tuition, $80 per term. Students admitted to senior class on examination. For particulars, address HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean of Faculty, St. Louis.

**MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S** (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will reopen Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter personally as above.

**MISS D. B. BURT'S INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG** ladies and misses, 250 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, will reopen Sept. 22, 1880. Choice location and best advantages for social and intellectual culture. Pupils receive personal care and instruction. Boarders received into the family limited. Circulars free.

**CHESTNUT STREET SEMINARY—MISS BONNEY** and MISS DILLAYE, Principals. This old-established and large Boarding and Day School in Philadelphia will commence its thirty-first year at 1615 Chestnut-st., Sept. 22.

**BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,** 11 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y. (formerly Poughkeepsie). Tenth year. Limited numbers. Superior advantages. Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE, Principal.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL** for Young Ladies, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New York, reopens Sept. 29. The course of study in the Collegiate Department meets all the demands for the higher education of women.

**FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,** Freehold, N. J. Boys thoroughly prepared for the best Colleges and for Business. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

**MARKHAM ACADEMY, MILWAUKEE—FOR** Boys. Fitting boys for college and business. 17th Year begins Sept. 6. A. MARKHAM, Prin.

**PARK INSTITUTE,** RYE, N. Y.—For Boys. $400 a year. HENRY TATLOCK, Principal.

EDUCATIONAL.

**Dr. L. Sauveur's School of Languages,**
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
FRENCH, LATIN, GREEK.

The School will be opened Sept. 27. A course of French Lectures will be given at Central Music-Hall on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 p. m. to commence Sept. 21. The programme of the Classes and Lectures will be ready about Sept. 8. The teaching of the School will be according to the "Heness-Sauveur System," sometimes called the "Natural Method."

Dr. L. Sauveur will receive calls at the Grand Pacific every day from 12 to 3 p. m. Letters to be addressed to the Grand Pacific. Dr. Sauveur's Works will be found at Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co., 117 State-st.

Patrons of the School: President C. W. Eliot, Harvard College; President Seelye, Amherst College; President Gilman, Johns Hopkins University; James Russell Lowell; Prof. W. W. Goodwin, Harvard College; the Rev. Dr. Peabody, Harvard University; Prof. G. P. Fisher, Yale College.

References in Chicago: Mayor Harrison, Mr. G. Howland, Superintendent of Public Schools; the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, Prof. J. Boise, Chicago University; the editors of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

See Dr. L. Sauveur's advertisement (Rooms Wanted).

**Huron-st. School**

Will reopen Sept. 16. Kindergarten and Department for Boys attached. Apply to Miss E. S. KIRKLAND, 275 Huron-st.

**MISS DEVEREUX'S HOME AND DAY SCHOOL** for young ladies, 34 Newbury-st., Boston. Native Professors of languages, distinguished lecturers. Pupils prepared for college and Harvard examinations. References: Rev. Drs. Orville Dewey, Ed. E. Hale; Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Boston; Col. Jas. A. Howe and Mr. J. G. McKindley, of Kenosha, Wis.; Mr. D. R. Holt, 205 Water-st., Chicago; Mr. Wildman Mills, Lexington, Mich. Address during August at Marshfield, Mass.

**RIVERVIEW ACADEMY,**
**POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.**

NEW DEPARTURE.—Military Drill and Instructions given by a U. S. Army Officer, "detailed, by command of Gen. Sherman, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics." Arms and Accoutrements furnished. Academic Work as heretofore.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

**Mademoiselle de Janon,**

(Successor and former Partner of the late Miss Haines,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children at 10 Gramercy Park, New York, on Thursday, Sept. 23. Careful training and thorough instruction in every department. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 4.

**MORGAN PARK**
**MILITARY ACADEMY.**

A Christian Family School for Boys. Session begins Sept. 7, 1880. Send or call for Catalogues at Chicago office, Room 13 Methodist Church Block.

**MISS RICE'S SCHOOL**

For Young Ladies and Children, 481 North La Salle-st. Classics, Modern Languages, English Branches, Music, and Drawing. A few boarding pupils received. A Class formed to prepare for Harvard Examinations for Women.

**BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY.**

Elocution in all its departments taught by competent instructors. Full course two years (three hours daily); shorter course of ONE YEAR for those who are limited as to time. For circulars apply to R. R. RAYMOND, Prin., 1 Somerset-st., Boston, Mass.

**CHECARAY INSTITUTE,**
1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Ancient and Modern Languages taught. French is the language of the family. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Prin.

**MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,**

25 West Forty-sixth-st., New York, reopens Sept. 27. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Thorough teaching; daily lectures; languages spoken within six months. Drawing and musical advantages unsurpassed. Public examination for graduates.

**Miss Eddy's Kindergarten and School,**

25 BISHOP COURT, one block east of Union Park. Next School Year will begin Sept. 6th, 1880. Apply for terms.

**Higher School for Boys**
312 Chicago-av., cor. State-st.

Fifth year begins Sept. 9. For full information address C. N. FESSENDEN, 312 Chicago-av.

**The Illinois Conservatory of Music,**

Jacksonville, Illinois, offers Musical Instruction unsurpassed in America. For Circular address WILLIAM D. SANDERS, Superintendent.

**The Young Ladies' Athenæum,**

Jacksonville, Illinois, as an educator of Young Ladies, is unsurpassed in America. For Circular address ELMORE CHASE, Superintendent.

**The Rev. and Mrs. Supplee's School** for Young Ladies, 1713 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa., opens Sept. 22.

**HOME SCHOOL** for Boys. Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

**PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY—FOR** circulars, address Col. C. J. Wright, A. M., Principal.

PROPOSALS.

**Proposals for Subsistence Stores.**

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY,
3 AND 4 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21, 1880.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m. Friday, Sept. 10, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing, by or before the 25th of September, 1880, the following supplies to the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered at such places in this city as may be required, viz.:

7,600 pounds Rice, prime, in Tomlinson's patent half-barrels.

2,400 cans Pears, "California," new crop, in cases, strapped.

48,000 3-pound cans Tomatoes, best quality, new crop. To be in strong cases, strapped. Cans and labels to be clean and in good order. Time of delivery to be stated.

All boxes to be well strapped with iron, to go completely round the ends, and be thoroughly nailed.

Actual tare at the time of delivery is required, and no charge for packages, which must be in the very best shipping order, will be allowed.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, for the whole or any portion of the above amounts, and must be accompanied by samples.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals or further information will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the undersigned.

M. P. SMALL,
Major and C. S., U. S. Army.

**Proposals for Cavalry Horses.**

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 28, 1880.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 18th day of September, 1880, at which place and time they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery at St. Paul, Minn.,

**Ninety-Seven (97) Cavalry Horses.**

Proposals for a less number will be received.

A Bond in the penal sum of $500 must accompany each proposal, and a copy of this advertisement, and of the specifications, should be attached to the proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank Proposals, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster.

**Proposals for Ambulance and Wagon Parts.**

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
CHICAGO, Ill., August 19, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, September 20, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing Ambulance and Wagon Parts (made according to prescribed specifications), consisting of Axles, Bolsters, Bows, Pipe Boxes, Felloes, Hounds, Hubs, Coupling Poles, Thimble Skeins, Sliders, Spokes, and Tongues, delivery to be made at this Depot or at San Francisco, Cal. Bids will be made accordingly.

Proposals for a less quantity than the whole required will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast.

Lists of the stores required, specifications, blank proposals, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Ambulance and Wagon Parts," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM MYERS, Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

NOTICE.

NOTICE—LEVIATHAN MINING COMPANY—Location of principal place of business: San Francisco, California. Location of works, Gold Hill Mining District, Storey County, Nevada. Leviathan delinquent day postponed to Sept. 18; sale day Oct. 14. By order of the Board of Directors. F. A. FRISIUZ, Secretary. Office, No. 330 Pine-st., Room 5, San Francisco, California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,**
*173 South Clark-st., Chicago.*

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay

THE HEKTOGRAPH.

**HEKTOGRAPH**

Patents for this process of Dry Copying have been issued to us, dated May 18 and June 1, 1880. The Hektograph can be manufactured, used, or sold without infringing our patents. All infringements of this process will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

HEKTOGRAPH CO., Nos. 22 & 24 Church-st., New York.
CHICAGO OFFICE, 71 East Washington-st.

## RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

**Chicago & Northwestern Railway.**

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 and 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and at the depots.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| aPacific Fast Line | *12:30 pm | * 2:15 pm |
| aSioux City & Yankton | *12:30 pm | * 2:15 pm |
| aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton | *12:30 pm | * 2:15 pm |
| aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton | † 9:15 pm | ‡ 7:15 am |
| aOmaha Night Express | † 9:15 pm | ‡ 7:15 am |
| aDes Moines Night Express | † 9:15 pm | ‡ 7:15 am |
| aDes Moines Day Express | *12:30 pm | * 2:15 pm |
| aSioux City & Yankton | † 9:15 pm | ‡ 7:15 am |
| aCedar Rapids Express | † 9:15 pm | * 2:15 pm |
| aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque | * 9:15 am | * 3:40 pm |
| aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque | *10:15 pm | * 6:30 am |
| aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva | * 4:15 pm | *10:45 am |
| bMilwaukee Express | * 8:00 am | * 7:45 pm |
| bMilwaukee Special—Sundays | 8:30 am | [illegible] |
| bMilwaukee & Green Bay | *10:00 am | * 4:00 pm |
| bMilwaukee Passenger | * 5:00 pm | *10:45 am |
| bMilwaukee & Green Bay | † 9:00 pm | ‡ 6:45 am |
| bGreen Bay & Marquette | † 9:00 pm | * 6:45 am |
| bGreen Bay Express | * 9:30 am | * 6:15 pm |
| bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express | *10:00 am | * 4:00 pm |
| bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express | † 9:00 pm | * 7:00 am |
| bLa Crosse & Minnesota | *10:00 am | * 4:00 pm |
| bLa Crosse & Minnesota | † 9:00 pm | * 7:00 am |
| bWinona & Central Dakota | *10:00 am | * 4:00 pm |
| bWinona & Central Dakota | † 9:00 pm | * 7:00 am |
| bLake Geneva | * 8:15 am | * 7:45 pm |
| bLake Geneva Express | * 4:15 pm | *10:30 am |
| bFond du Lac via Janesville | * 4:45 pm | *10:30 am |

For suburban trains, get local time-card 62 Clark-st. Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, and Pullman Sleeper to Sioux City on the train leaving Chicago at 12:30 p. m. Pullman Sleepers on 9:15 p. m. train to Des Moines. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

**Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.**

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at any of the following Ticket-Offices of the Company in Chicago: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| bOttawa & Streator Express | 7:50 a m | b 7:30 p m |
| bGalesburg Passenger | 7:50 a m | b 7:30 p m |
| bNebraska Express | 10:05 a m | b 4:05 p m |
| bDubuque & Sioux City Express | 9:50 a m | b 3:15 p m |
| bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n | 11:00 a m | b 2:15 p m |
| bPacific Fast Express | 12:30 p m | b 2:20 p m |
| bKansas & Colorado Ex | 12:30 p m | b 2:20 p m |
| bKansas City & Texas Fast Line | 12:30 p m | b 2:20 p m |
| Aurora Sunday Passenger | 1:00 p m | 10:10 a m |
| bAurora Passenger | 3:15 p m | b 10:10 a m |
| bMendota & Ottawa Express | 4:35 p m | b 10:45 a m |
| bSt. Louis Passenger | 4:35 p m | b 10:55 a m |
| bRockford, Fr'port & Rock Falls Ex | 4:35 p m | b 10:55 a m |
| bAurora Passenger | 5:30 p m | b 8:55 a m |
| bAurora Passenger | 6:15 p m | b 7:55 a m |
| cOmaha Night Express | 9:05 p m | b 6:55 a m |
| cTexas Night Express | 9:05 p m | b 6:55 a m |
| cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex | 9:05 p m | b 6:55 a m |
| bFreeport & Dubuque Express | 9:30 p m | b 6:35 a m |
| Wednesday & Saturday Theatre Train | b11:15 p m | 10:15 pm |

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Pullman (16-wheel) Sleeping-Cars and Passenger-Coaches between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, and Kansas City, through without change. Parlor Cars, with Reclining Chairs, between Chicago and Kansas City. C., B. & Q. Dining-Cars attached to all trains.

**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.**

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee Fast Mail | * 7:30 a m | * 7:45 pm |
| Oconomowoc & Waukesha Ex | * 5:00 pm | *10:45 am |
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains | *10:10 a m<br>† 9:00 p m | * 4:00 pm<br>‡ 7:00 am |
| Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains | * 9:00 p m<br>† 9:00 p m | * 4:00 pm<br>‡ 7:00 am |
| Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex | † 9:00 p m | ‡ 7:00 am |
| Stevens Point and Ashland Ex | † 9:00 p m | ‡ 7:00 am |
| Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express | *10:10 a m | * 7:45 pm |
| Libertyville Accommodation | * 6:15 pm | * 8:25 am |
| Elgin Express | * 8:00 am | * 6:45 pm |
| Byron Passenger | * 4:00 pm | *10:45 am |
| Elgin Fast Passenger | * 5:15 pm | * 8:45 am |
| Sunday Passenger (Elgin) | 5:00 pm | 10:50 am |

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse and Winona.

**Illinois Central Railroad.**

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Texas Express | * 8:40 am | * 7:20 am |
| St. Louis & Texas Fast Line | § 8:30 pm | § 7:20 am |
| Cairo & New Orleans Express | * 8:40 am | * 7:20 pm |
| New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex | § 8:30 pm | § 7:20 am |
| Springfield Express | * 8:40 am | * 7:20 pm |
| Springfield Night Express | § 8:30 pm | § 7:20 am |
| Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk | * 8:40 am | * 7:20 pm |
| cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk | § 8:30 pm | § 7:20 am |
| Pontiac & Chatsworth Express | * 8:40 am | *10:00 am |
| Pontiac Express | * 4:45 pm | *10:00 am |
| Gilman Passenger | * 4:45 pm | *10:00 am |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Express | * 9:50 am | * 3:20 pm |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Express | * 9:30 pm | * 3:45 pm |

bOn Saturday night to Gilman only.
cOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

**Chicago & Alton.**

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo Fast Express | *12:30 pm | * 2:30 pm |
| Kansas City & Santa Fe Night Ex | † 9:00 pm | * 7:25 am |
| St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | * 9:00 am | * 8:00 pm |
| Mobile & New Orleans Express | * 9:00 am | * 8:00 pm |
| St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | § 9:00 pm | § 7:25 am |
| Peoria, Burling- } Fast Express<br>ton & Keokuk } Ex. via Chenoa | * 9:00 am<br>§ 9:00 pm | * 2:30 pm<br>§ 7:25 am |
| Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet | * 9:00 am | * 2:30 pm |
| Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex | * 9:00 am | * 8:00 pm |
| Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex | *12:30 pm | * 2:30 pm |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | * 5:00 pm | * 9:10 am |

**Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.**

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer-House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Davenport & Peoria Express | *10:00 am | * 6:00 pm |
| Council Bluffs Fast Express | *12:30 pm | * 2:30 pm |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express | *12:30 pm | * 2:30 pm |
| Peru Accommodation | * 5:00 pm | *10:20 am |
| Council Bluffs Night Express | †10:00 pm | ‡ 6:20 am |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express | †10:00 pm | ‡ 6:20 am |

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

**Michigan Central Railroad.**

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Main and Air Line) | * 7:00 am | * 6:50 pm |
| New York & Boston Ex (daily) | * 9:00 am | * 7:40 pm |
| Special New York & Boston Ex | § 3:30 pm | * 3:00 pm |
| Kalamazoo Accommodation | * 3:40 pm | *10:35 am |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | § 5:15 pm | § 8:00 am |
| Night Express | †‡9:10 pm | *6:50 am |
| Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail | * 7:00 am | * 6:50 pm |
| Grand Rapids & Petosky Express | * 9:00 am | * 7:40 pm |
| aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex | *‡9:10 pm | † 6:30 am |

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p m.

**Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.**

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Main Line) | * 7:35 am | * 7:40 pm |
| Special New York Express | * 9:00 am | * 7:40 pm |
| Lightning Express (daily) | § 3:30 p m | § 4:20 pm |
| Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily) | § 5:15 pm | § 8:00 am |
| Fast Express | * 10:20 pm | * 5:40 am |

**Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.**
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express | * 8:40 am | * 7:05 pm |
| " " Night Express | § 8:00 pm | § 7:10 am |

**Baltimore & Ohio.**

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Express | * 7:50 a m | * 5:50 am |
| Fast Line | § 4:55 p m | § 6:00 pm |

**Kankakee Line.**

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express | * 8:00 am | * 7:25 pm |
| " Night Express | § 8:10 pm | § 7:40 am |

**Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.**
(Danville Route.)

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot, corner of Archer and Stewart-avs.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Mail | * 9:00 a m | * 4:00 pm |
| Nashville & Florida Express | § 7:50 pm | § 7:00 am |

**Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.**

Depot corner Archer and Stewart-avs. Tickets for sale at the Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail & Express | * 8:00 a m | * 8:00 pm |
| Night Express | † 9:00 p m | ‡ 8:00 am |
| Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n—leave & arrive cor Western-av & 26th | § 5:30 p m | § 9:30 am |

Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express.

**Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.**

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | * 8:20 a m | * 7:00 pm |
| New York Express (daily) | § 3:30 pm | § 8:40 am |
| Pacific Express | § 5:15 pm | § 8:00 am |
| Fast Line | § 9:40 pm | § 6:30 pm |

†Daily, except Saturday. ‡Daily, except Monday. §Daily.

**GOODRICH STEAMERS.**

Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, M'ntwoc, (daily)*9 a m
☞ Saturday Boat don't leave until 8 p m
Night b'ts for Milw'ke, &c. Tues. & Frid. 7 p m, & Sat. 8 p m
Ludington, Manistee, &c. Sat. & Sund'y excepted 9 a m
Kewaunee, Ahnapee, &c. Tues. & Frid. 7 p m, & Frid. 9 a m
Grand Haven, Muskegon, G. Rapids, &c. (daily)* 7 p m
For Green Bay, &c., Tuesday and Friday 7 p m
For Escanaba & Lake Superior Towns, Tuesday 7 p m
Office & Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Except Sunday